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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	W.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.31
Tai Po	Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	5.59	7.44
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.21	8.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	6.04	7.49
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	9.05	11.19	12.49	2.05	5.24	6.14	7.59
Shung Shui	Dep.	7.36	9.09	11.23	12.53	2.07	5.28	6.18	8.02
Shum Chun	Arr.	7.42	9.15	11.29	12.59	2.13	5.34	6.24	8.08

	W.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep.	7.51	9.24	11.38	13.08	2.22	5.41	6.31	8.16
Shung Shui	Dep.	7.55	9.28	11.42	13.12	2.26	5.45	6.35	8.20
Fanning	Dep.	8.06	9.39	11.53	13.23	2.37	5.56	6.46	8.31
Tai Po Market	Dep.	8.11	9.44	11.58	13.28	2.42	5.61	6.51	8.36
Tai Po	Dep.	8.25	9.58	12.12	13.42	2.56	5.75	6.65	8.50
Shatin	Dep.	8.37	10.10	12.24	13.54	3.08	5.87	6.77	8.62
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8.42	10.15	12.29	13.59	3.13	5.92	6.82	8.67
Kowloon	Arr.	8.48	10.21	12.35	14.05	3.19	5.98	6.88	8.73

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	W.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.15	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.20	5.20	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.50	8.24	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.31	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	8.36	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.43	7.31
Tai Po	Dep.	7.16	8.49	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	5.56	7.44
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.21	8.54	9.54	11.09	12.39	3.00	6.00	7.49
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	9.05	10.05	11.19	12.49	3.11	6.11	7.59
Shung Shui	Dep.	7.36	9.09	10.09	11.23	12.53	3.15	6.15	8.02
Shum Chun	Arr.	7.42	9.15	10.15	11.29	12.59	3.21	6.21	8.08

	W.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep.	8.12	9.45	10.45	12.00	2.20	5.40	6.30	8.15
Shung Shui	Dep.	8.16	9.49	10.49	12.04	2.24	5.44	6.34	8.19
Fanning	Dep.	8.27	10.00	11.00	12.14	2.34	5.54	6.44	8.29
Tai Po Market	Dep.	8.32	10.05	11.05	12.19	2.39	5.59	6.49	8.34
Tai Po	Dep.	8.46	10.19	11.19	12.33	2.53	6.03	6.93	8.48
Shatin	Dep.	8.58	10.31	11.31	12.45	3.05	6.15	7.05	8.60
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	9.03	10.36	11.36	12.50	3.10	6.20	7.10	8.65
Kowloon	Arr.	9.09	10.42	11.42	12.56	3.16	6.26	7.16	8.71

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	W.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	9.18	10.18	11.30	1.05	5.05	5.55	7.40
Shataukok	Arr.	8.40	10.13	11.13	12.25	2.00	6.00	6.50	8.35

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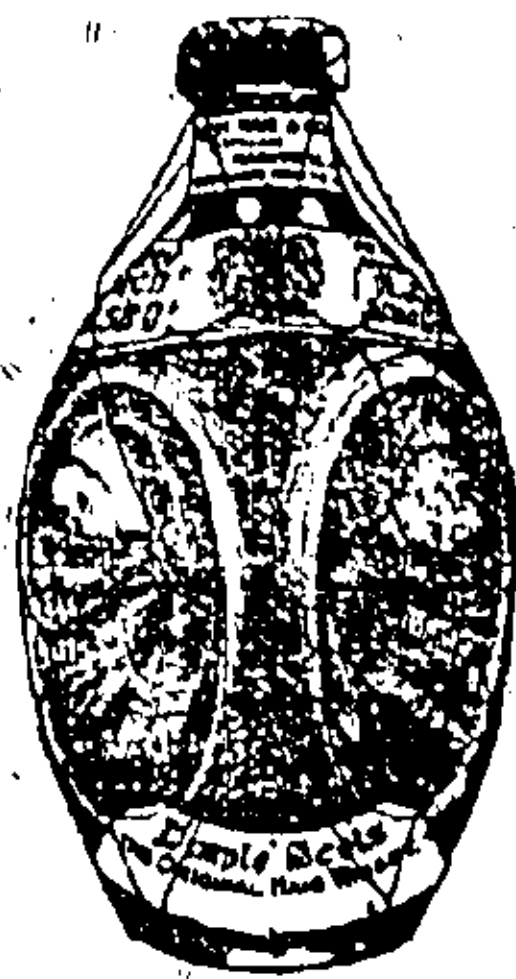
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BRITISH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

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MEN AND MATERIAL.

[BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT IN
"THE TIMES."]

As I have recently had the good fortune to watch, under the most favourable conditions, the training of practically the whole of our Expeditionary Force, a few notes thereon may perhaps be of interest to the public now that ten years have elapsed since that force left our shores to fulfil its destiny in the greatest war in history.

Apart from questions of armament, equipment, organization, and the soundness of training, the general impression left upon my mind is one of clean-living, vigorous youth, in the pink of condition, striving to reach the standard of those wonderful "old contemptibles" who slipped quietly away to the seaports before the conclusion of the training season of 1914. In those days the commanders and the staff officers of our Army were learning their business. Now they are teaching it to others, aided by numbers of regimental officers and a small percentage of other ranks who are acquainted with the war realities for which peace training affords preparation.

It is desirable, before proceeding, to place our Expeditionary Force in its historical setting. It is a by-product of the Army reforms introduced by Lord Cardwell, who went out of office just half a century ago, leaving to others the task of garnering the harvest for which he sowed the seeds. Considerations of space forbid my dwelling further upon the Cardwell reforms. I must confine myself to the evolution, under his system, of an Army properly organized for service in the field out of the heterogeneous units which are maintained in the United Kingdom to provide reliefs for troops abroad. Quite recently we were told by an ex-Cabinet Minister that we were back in 1899, with a weaker Army. That statement was misleading. In 1899 we had, strictly speaking, no "Army" at all in the United Kingdom, by which I mean that we had no properly organized field Army, trained under its appointed leaders and fit to take the field. When war broke out with the Boers we assembled hastily a number of units, called the results brigades and divisions, appointed their commanders and staff officers, and sent them abroad to learn their business in the hard school of war. That war ended in 1902. The principal landmarks in Army progress after that date were: (1) the establishment by the late Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster of a General Staff, and (2) the creation by Lord Haldane of a field Army (the Expeditionary Force) out of the various elements to which I have referred. This reform had been in the mind of Lord Cardwell, but it had never been brought to fruition.

BACK IN 1914.

Of Lord Haldane's reforms, all that need be said here is that it was due to them that in 1914, for the first time in history, an organized and trained field Army left this country to carry out a plan which had been worked out in every detail in time of peace. We are not back in 1899. We are back in 1914, with some important exceptions. We then had a cavalry division, six infantry divisions, a brigade for line of communication work, and Army troops, with adequate trained reserves behind them. We now have two cavalry brigades, only four infantry divisions, and Army troops; the trained reserves do not suffice to mobilize this force and keep it in the field. These preliminary notes will, I hope, suffice to put my remarks upon our Army of to-day in their proper setting.

Our two cavalry brigades are concentrated, the 1st (Colonel Commandant F. W. L. S. H. Cavendish) at Aldershot, the 2nd (Colonel Commandant B. D. Fisher) at Tidworth. The 1st and 2nd Divisions (Major-General Sir A. A. Montgomery and Sir E. P. Strickland) are assembled in and about Aldershot, the 3rd having one of its infantry (Guards) brigades in the London district and an artillery brigade at Brighton. The 4th and 5th Divisions (Major-General Sir William Heneker and Sir R. E. Stephens) are scattered over the Southern and Eastern Commands respectively. The Army troops are distributed amongst the Commands. The Midlands, the North of England, Scotland, and Wales are almost denuded of Regular troops, but a large camp is being constructed at Catterick to take the place of the Curragh. The main change since the war has been the withdrawal of British troops from what is now the Irish Free State. A few (five battalions and armoured cars) are still stationed in the North of Ireland.

Owing to unsettled conditions in Ireland and in other parts of the world, this is the first year since the Armistice in which progressive training for the Army has been possible, and the military authorities have been confronted with the problem of restoring the Expeditionary Force to its pre-war efficiency. The spread of foot-and-mouth disease upset the whole of their arrangements for training over unfamiliar ground, but after having witnessed the amended programme, which was promptly substituted for the old, I have formed the conclusion that the change was a blessing in disguise, excepting, perhaps, to the 4th Division, which has not been handled as a whole. The detailed work that has been carried out in handling new weapons and assimilating new lessons, tactical and administrative, has to my mind been an essential preliminary to more ambitious work, even though much of it has been carried out over familiar ground.

AN ESSENTIAL NEED.

In order that the value of the lessons that have been learned may not be lost, and the Expeditionary Force may be made efficient as a field army, it is essential that manœuvres on a larger scale shall be held next year. In order to prepare for them the 4th Division will require a few days extra for divisional training, and the deficiencies in personnel and up-to-date equipment in the Royal Corps of Signals must be made good in order that all the divisional commanders may have an equal chance of handling their commands. The essence of Cardwell's reforms was his recognition of the fact that the more we cut down the number of our troops abroad, the greater the need for a reserve in the United Kingdom to deal with emergencies. Our military obligations and responsibilities overseas have increased since his day, and it is a matter of common knowledge that although our population has risen by about 50 per cent. our Army has been cut below the bare minimum consistent with these obligations. The smaller it is, the greater its need for efficiency, which only adequate training can secure. Its strength, as we have seen, does not depend upon any estimate of our requirements; but upon the size of our overseas garrisons. These are gradually being reduced with the spread of self-government, and if the Cardwell system were adhered to the Army would vanish altogether with the withdrawal of the last troops.

Apart from the question of strength, the training and the equipment of our Expeditionary Force are complicated by the bewildering diversity of the problems which it must be prepared to face in different quarters of the globe. The most important point that I have noted is that our Army is being trained for European warfare. Officers of all grades whom I have consulted on this point have, with one accord, replied to the effect that if you learn how to kill the cat, you are in the best position to deal with the kitten. This holds good, up to a point, but I retain a vivid memory of a 500-mile trek in a certain war on a daily ration of flour, purchased locally in place of bread or biscuit, and of the men having no better use for it than to mix it with the fat out of bully beef tins and make indigestible dumplings. I hope that in training for soldiering under European conditions the need for resourcefulness in less favourable circumstances has not been ignored.

In accounts of the Army Exercises which I have witnessed I have referred to the improvement during the past ten years in leadership, and to the effect of practical experience upon staff work. Conspicuous progress has been made by the leaders of small units, down to platoons and sections, in grasping a situation and in acting upon their own initiative. They are encouraged to do so by those over them who have mastered the invaluable lesson for commanders—"study to be quiet." I have found junior non-commissioned officers acquainted with the distribution of the whole of their force, infantry and guns, and with the general plan that is being carried out, and I have put in a plea for a wider distribution of maps to develop this interest.

Passing from men, upon whom everything depends, to the material which they handle, it would be impossible to deal exhaustively in a single article with all modern developments. We should have to consider them under many headings. New weapons, with their amazing development of fire power; new protective devices, from armour to smoke and gas masks; new obstacles, such as improved barbed wire, and the influence of all these upon tactics. New devices which influence strategy. New forms of motor vehicle which speed up movements, and so influence both. In my accounts of the Army Exercises I have described the use now being made of new means of communication, of which wireless telephony is the most important; of "dragon" drawn guns; of armoured cars and tanks—the difficulty in keeping control over them and in reconnoitring the ground ahead; of anti-tank weapons for infantry, a small armour-piercing quick-firer being suggested; of hiding from observation; of anti-aircraft guns, and of other matters. The "warfare" that I have witnessed has consisted entirely of battles for "positions." A tank enthusiast suggested to me a future form of land warfare for control over areas rather than for the occupation of positions. This opens up a new line of thought, but dominating all Army training is the factor that the British Army does not and cannot know the nature of the country in which it will be called on to operate.

THE AIR ARM.

I have left to the end the subject of air co-operation with the Army, perhaps the most important of all. It is common ground that, both for reconnaissance and for tactical co-operation, the fliers who help those on the ground require an intimate knowledge of military problems, and that personal touch is the chief factor in successful co-operation. In foreign countries soldiers are taught soldiering. With us, fliers are taught soldiering. The Army and the R.A.F. are working loyally to make the system work, and great progress has been made during the war. The Navy, on the other hand, have effected a compromise. The Fleet air arm of the future will contain 50 per cent. of sea officers who fly, and 50 per cent. of air officers who learn the work of seamen. The suggestion has been made to me that it would be advantageous to establish an Army air arm on similar lines. Active airmen must be youthful. How can a career be provided for them in later years unless the list is overloaded with senior officers, and appointments created for them? The young sea officers in the Fleet air arm rejoice in the Navy, and find a career therein. The same principle would apply to an Army air arm, and the flow of promotion on the R.A.F. list would be further assured. Presumably this and other suggestions will receive due consideration when more

(Continued on next column.)

WORLD THEATRE.

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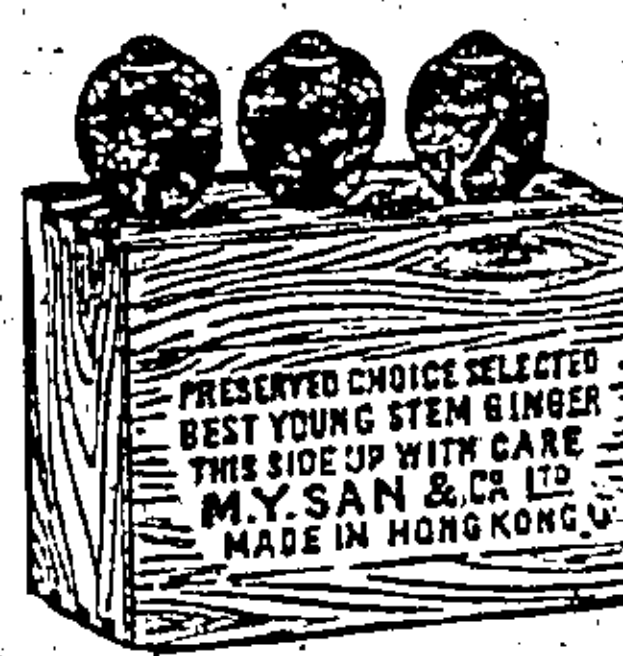
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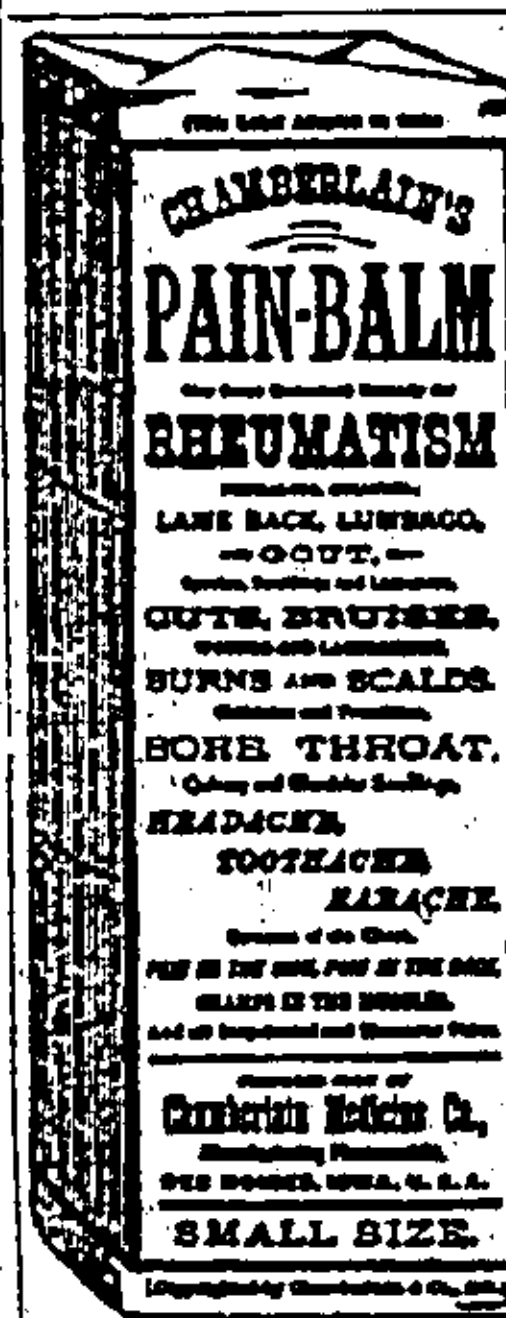
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experience has been gained. The young who see visions are looking forward to a future when the issues between nations will be determined neither by sea forces nor by land forces, but by air forces. My personal belief is that such developments are not yet in sight, by reason of the limited range of aircraft. If they are expected, the best preparation for them will be to maintain Fleet and Army air arms, easily combined with the Air Force in a single instrument.

The Army Exercises of 1924 have stimulated thought throughout the Army about such matters as those to which I have referred. If, in conclusion, I may venture to strike a personal note and express my opinion about its present leaders, I consider that these, having emerged with enhanced reputations from the crucible of the Great War, have attained a general level higher than any known by the present generation, without producing any single outstanding personality with a large personal following. The result is good. The Army of to-day is not one of followers of Paul or of Apollon—as I have known it on occasions during the past 40 years—but of followers of the Service first, come what may in the way of personal advancement. As a result, I have never known a time when advancement has gone more by merit. The present-day British Army is a Service which men of all classes can join with benefit to themselves, always providing that the present movement for ensuring an after-career for the soldier is supported by the nation and developed by successive Governments.

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JAPAN'S LUXURY TARIFF.

ITS EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE.

In a letter addressed to the London Morning Post, a London correspondent offers the following comment on the Luxury Tariff in relation to British Trade:

In view of your well-known attitude on Protective Tariffs and on the disadvantages suffered by Free Trade Britain when attempting to bargain with foreign countries, may I draw your attention to the following case, which affects both our trade and labour problems, and is a matter of extraordinary interest to exporters and manufacturers?

Japan has introduced a 100 per cent. ad valorem "luxury" tariff, ostensibly with the view of curbing imports and encouraging her own trade, and of course of strengthening her present financial position.

That this new tax will produce an immediate decline in our exports to Japan is a foregone conclusion. Both Yorkshire and the Midlands are already feeling the first effects. Cancellations of orders have been received in both Bradford and Birmingham, and the same applies to London Far East merchants.

Where it was originally intended to place heavy orders for hardware, sundries, and fancy cloths for the forthcoming season, there now appears to be almost a complete absence of demand, with the result that factories and mills, already working short hours or with reduced staffs, will find it difficult to maintain even such skeleton establishments as they now possess, and, sooner or later, will find themselves obliged to throw more out-of-work on the market.

But this is not all. Thanks to the now practically defunct Anglo-Japanese Conventional Tariff, there are certain articles, quoted by the Kobe correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, which are exempted from this new tax, such as paints, line yarns, cotton velvets, wool, wool and cotton goods, and bar pig, and galvanized iron. This exemption, or safeguard, already denounced, ceases on March 10th of next year, when the Convention is abrogated. What is there then to prevent the Japanese Government adding these items to their 100 per cent. list?

From the latest mail news from Japan there appears to be every likelihood of this event taking place. Against this we can have nothing to say, as every country has the right to protect her trade by such tariff and other arrangements as she sees fit. Unquestionably though the abrogation of the Conventional Tariff will not only react disastrously on our trade, but more seriously still on our rapidly increasing unemployment numbers.

What steps can our Government take before it is too late? Is it possible for them to obtain some concession, hampered as we are by our Free Trade principles, and having nothing to barter with in exchange? The solution would appear to be one that would more than tax the ingenuity of our present Government (the Labour Government), already obsessed with Irish and Soviet "Treasury" problems. Must we therefore resign ourselves, in a period of dwindling markets, to another being added to the list? More's the pity.

I have already referred to the disastrous effects of the present uncertainty. Can buyers will not place large orders when the chances are that their ultimate importation becomes prohibitive; manufacturers, too, dare not keep their looms busy, on specialized cloths for the Japanese markets when the chances are they will never be sold. If our trade is of small concern to Labour, it may be spelt with a small "it."

INDIA'S TRADE.

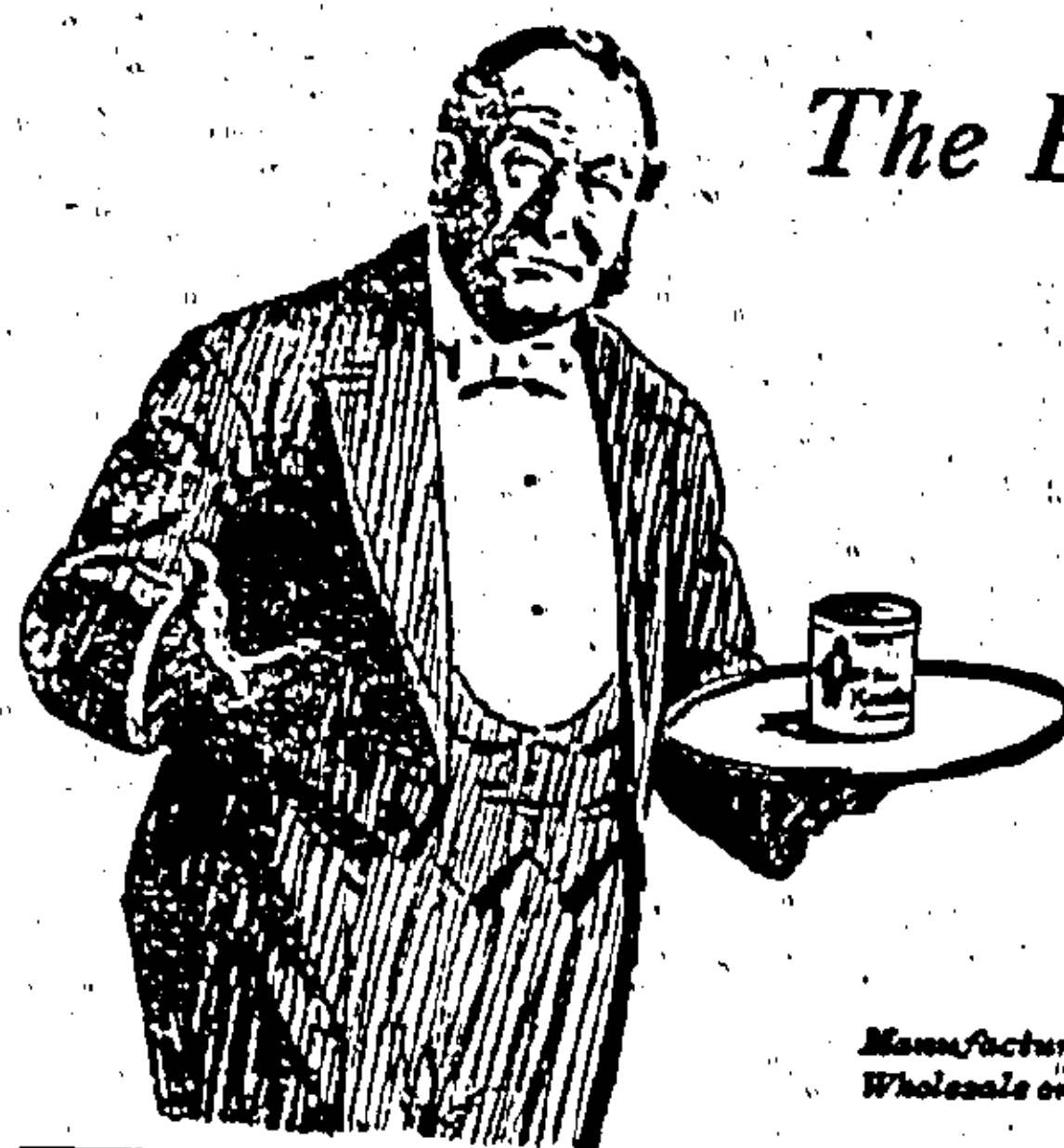
"LONDON DEPOT PLAN."

The Allahabad Pioneer publishes an article from a special correspondent advocating the establishment of an India House as a permanent commercial centre in London. The writer contends that the setting up of a properly equipped establishment in London for the promotion of trade is a matter for the Government of India. A well-conducted commercial centre should be completely self-supporting within three to five years. A net outlay of £10,000 might be expected to produce annually from £50,000 to £60,000 worth of trade. It would have to be controlled by Government officials having no financial interest. Proper show rooms in the West-end would be necessary, with an ample basement for the accommodation of stocks. The existing shop in Grosvenor gardens is practically useless, and the range of articles shown is too small. The range in toys, bangles, and cheap jewellery from Germany and Austria can be captured, because genuine Indian goods not only take people's fancy but are saleable at much lower prices. The results of the Wembley Exhibition are very encouraging. The Pioneer, in supporting the idea, urges that in view of the brilliant expenditure involved and the excellent results which may be reasonably expected to attend the enterprise, the suggestion is well worth the attention of the Government of India.

CHINESE EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In spite of wars and rumours of wars in China the export market continues to flourish. The following table of values of the export of Chinese produce to the foreign countries is taken from the latest volume issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs:

	HK. Tls.
1914	356,228,620
1915	418,861,164
1916	481,737,366
1917	462,831,630
1918	485,883,031
1919	630,809,411
1920	541,031,300
1921	601,255,537
1922	654,891,933
1923	762,917,410



The Expression of Pleasure

"The face is the mirror of the mind," I read somewhere, sir, and it is quite true. When you get a Kensitas for the first time you look at it suspiciously, as it were, sir. Then you light up—after the first whiff your face changes to what I might call, sir, the "Kensitas" expression. Then I can see from your face that you are pleased and satisfied . . . that Kensitas are "as good as good cigarettes" can be.

John

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CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Following the completion of "Daddy," a First National picture which is now showing at the Queen's Theatre, Little Jackie Coogan, its star, made a trip to New York with his parents. There he received a welcome such as few kings get, and he was the guest of honour at a round of festivities. The hit he made in the Metropolitan is illustrated by this account written by a magazine editor: "Jackie Coogan gave a party to representatives of the Press at the Biltmore Hotel. He treated his guests to the time of their lives, because, in spite of all the success he has achieved, enough to turn the head of the most modest grown-up, Jackie is still the most wonderful unspoiled little shaver that can be imagined. There are stage-trained children who are clever—lots of them—and usually they give people who know them privately a 'pain.' They strut, boast and imitate, and make themselves generally obnoxious. Jackie doesn't. He is just a natural, lovable, happy little fellow whose expressive face reflects his every thought—a prodigy if you will—but in spite of that a regular boy. And that's saying a lot. Jackie did most of the entertaining at his party. The only time he used something that he had 'learned' was when he recited 'Dangerous Dan McGrew' and a couple of other little poems. And then he proved that the silver sheet isn't the only place where he shines. He read his lines like a trouper. Like many a mother thinks of her son, we almost regret that he must grow up. We should like to keep him always—just Jackie."

WORLD THEATRE.

Seldom have amusement seekers had such an exceptional opportunity for brilliant entertainment as is offered in the latest Warner Bros. classic of the screen "Broadway After Dark" which with a most remarkable constellation of stars, is to be seen at the World Theatre. The producers have taken their theme from the famous play by Owen Davis, modernized it up to the minute, and transformed it into a remarkable piece of screen literature. The result is a story of real New York night life, not as it is often imagined but as it really is. B. H. sides of Broadway life are shown, the glittering showy bright light angle and also the shadowy, sub-strata of the side streets where poverty rubs shoulders with riches. In addition to the well known screen favourites, literally thousands of brilliant Broadway theatrical stars appear in the Actors' Equity Ball part of the film which was actually photographed in the Grand Ball Room of the famed Hotel Astor. "Broadway After Dark" demonstrates that the Great White Way is something more than the playground of the world and that beneath its glittering brilliance, human hearts respond to the same impulses as on "Main Street."

THE CORONET.

Betty Balfour as "Squibs M.P." after a week of glorious fun which will not soon be forgotten, gives place to a story that is full of the action that is dear to all classes of cinema goers. Geo. B. Sims is responsible for the story. Sims, in his lifetime, created the remarkable record of writing a column of light "stuff" for his paper *The Referee* for at least thirty years. Day in, day out, there proceeded from his pen paragraphs that must have been read by millions and that gave those who read them a great amount of pleasure. In his spare time, Sims turned out dramatic and melodramatic plays, which in their turn were seen by thousands and, like Blue Funnel liners, were to be found in every port. And, of course, those possessed of thin patches have heard of and used "Sims' Tatcho!" All this should urge a wholehearted trek to the Coronet in the sure and certain hope that there will not be a dull moment during the screening of "The Harbour Lights." In addition the Coronet's topical pictures, which have earned the Theatre a just fame, and are an interest and an education in themselves, will be screened. And there will, of course, be music of the standard made possible by an orchestra of unusual brilliancy.

When the trade machine fails to function owing to any large country being out of action the trade of the world suffers.—Mr. Baldwin.

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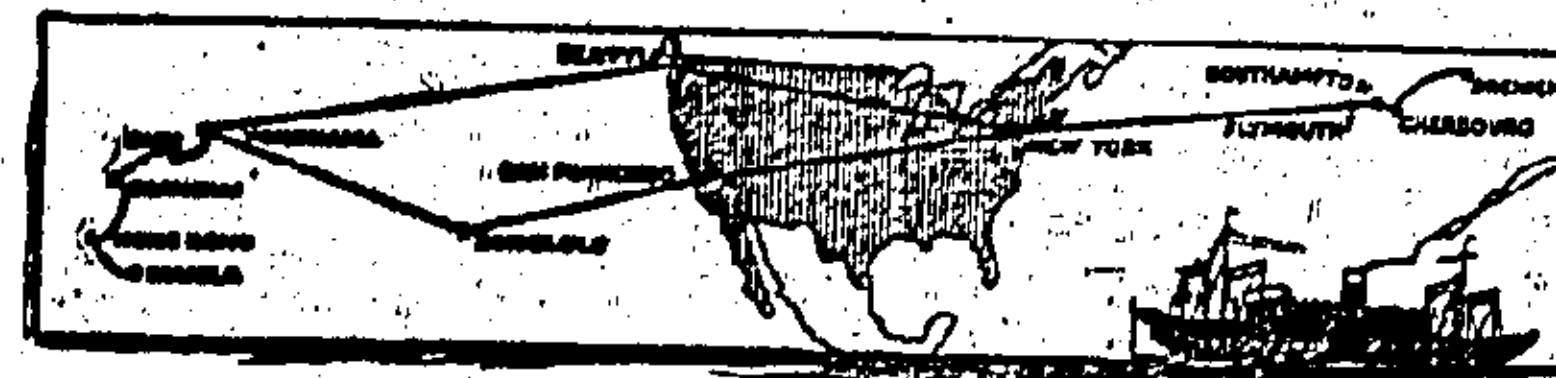
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

HOW THE SOVIET DELEGATES ARE

SETTLING DOWN IN TOWN.

THE RED FLAG ON WEST-END

MANSION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 17th.

LONDON'S BOLSHEVIST CENTRE.

The Soviet representatives in London appear to have taken it for granted that they have come to stay. They have taken as their headquarters Chesham House, Chesham Place, which was formerly the home of the Russian Embassy but for some years has served as a meeting place for several charitable organisations. By the irony of Fate, these last-mentioned bodies were all concerned in the relief of Russian refugees from the Bolshevist tyranny, and now the house is to be the home of the agents of those from whom they had to flee to save their lives.

Hitherto the Bolsheviks have been in occupation of premises in New Bond Street, where M. Rakovsky has carried out his duties as the head of the Russian Trade Delegation in the character of Soviet *Chargé d'Affaires*. Before that his predecessor, M. Krassin, was content to live and work in a modest suburban dwelling at Hampstead. This fact seems to suggest that the Soviet, having got a footing in London, are consolidating their position, as they used to say in the Army. I hear that Chesham House is going to be a kind of rallying point for Labour extremists and Communists in London in the event of a General Election coming along in the next few weeks or months.

An enormous red silk flag has arrived from Moscow to be flown from the flag-staff of Chesham House. It is current gossip that the Bolsheviks were dissatisfied with Bond Street, London's most exclusive shopping thoroughfare, because the police would not allow any Red Flag contingents to "demonstrate" before the offices of M. Rakovsky, and it was therefore impossible to send to Moscow photographs of the British "proletariat" in impressive processions showing their sympathy with "Red Russia," and their desire to get rid of wicked Capitalists (with a capital C). Now, in Chesham Place, where there is room and quietude as befits one of the exclusive quarters of the West End, there is room and to spare, and no doubt we shall have Red demonstrations galore.

THE HEART OF A GOLF BALL.

The golfing community are mildly excited at the latest news over the much-debated question of the weight and size of the golf ball. As every golfer knows, the golf ball was packed with feathers, until a man of genius conceived the idea of making the core of rubber. This was an excellent thing. But in doing this he found a ball which would carry further than the best that Old Tom Morris ever played with. Incidentally, he added to the cost, though that is a detail. The ball was made so perfect that, as one expert says, "the thing has exaggerated in a most unjustifiable way the difference between the expert who can get the best out of it and the mere golfer."

Accordingly, as the golf ball of to-day is considered too good, they have been trying at St. Andrew's to find one which, while good, will not fly so far, and St. Andrew's being in Scotland—will not cost so much. In America the same quest has been undertaken. St. Andrew's, it is reported, has made no progress, and there is a rumour that America will adopt a larger and lighter ball. If this is so, what will happen in international contests? I presume the question will be referred to Geneva!

PRINCESS MARY'S BABY.

Princess Mary's baby, the second son born to her and Viscount Lascelles, was christened in the small church of St. Mary the Virgin in the Yorkshire village of Goldsborough, the ceremony being of the quietest possible character. There had been a great deal in certain papers about the christening, and it was evident that special efforts would be made to obtain photographs of everything and everybody, and there would have been articles by special correspondents describing the whole ceremony in detail. But the parents dithered the newspapers completely. They hated the exploitation of what Princess Mary considers a beautiful religious service for the purpose of satisfying mere curiosity; and in the result the whole ceremony was conducted privately in the presence of the relatives of the infant.

What happened was that by some means an announcement was made that the christening would take place on Sunday, October 5th. Then this report was contradicted. The ceremony was postponed; it was stated; it would be later on. And then the next thing was an announcement that the much-talked-of ceremony had taken place on Saturday, October 4th. The affair was arranged so very quietly and promptly that not even the villagers of Goldsborough knew of the christening till afterwards. The Earl and Countess of Harewood, grandparents of the baby, the Hon. Edward Lascelles, brother of Viscount Lascelles, and a nurse carrying the infant were the only people present. The child was christened Gerald David. Gerald is one of the family names of the Harewoods, and David is the name of the Prince of Wales, who stood sponsor by proxy.

One can understand the desire of Lord Lascelles and Princess Mary to escape publicity such as that which would have been given to the christening if the newspapers had been represented according to plan. Princess Mary has a desire to be allowed to live out of the limelight, and finds her happiness in her home and her children.

DEARER TEA.

In recent weeks the price of tea has steadily risen, and those in a position to know the market predict that it will go much higher in the near future. For once in a way the retailers are held blameless for the increase in price, which is attributed to the fact that demand for tea at home and abroad is growing more rapidly than output. While output lags, the taste for tea is becoming greater. It is said that the Continent of Europe is buying largely, and as a result of advertising, tea is more popular in America, where there is a practically unlimited market.

In London common Java teas are fetching 1s. 7d. a lb. and good teas are commanding fancy prices. One market report I read this week says "It is now impossible to put a value on fine qualities." Broken Orange Pekoe is selling up to 2s. 2d. a lb. Naturally, tea shares continue to rise, and one is reminded of the position that existed in the case of rubber shares some twenty years ago. Some of the tea companies are earning from 50 to 100 per cent. on their capitals, and many of them are accumulating splendid reserves. As one of the lucky shareholders in a tea plantation put it the other day, it looks as if the tea-consuming public will have to drink the very good health of the tea-investor for a long time to come.

THE AGE OF GLASSES.

It is remarkable to notice how fashions come in without obvious reason. One is impressed by this fact in the course of a walk in the West End of London in these days. It is the fashion now to wear glasses irrespective of age or sex. We have been long enough accustomed to the elderly and the aged going about in spectacles; it is acknowledged that the overmastering decree of Father Time. But youths and young girls appear in spectacles now because, presumably, it makes them look interesting, or because it is becoming, or because (perhaps) an aid to sight is needed. Certainly, it is fashionable, and that, of course, is the main thing. Glasses framed in tortoiseshell are "the correct wear." Many shades are favoured, but the popular colour is pale like amber. The ladies appear to think the effect is charming—"wearing granny's spectacles," as they say—and there is something to be said for effect when one sees a young girl with lovely spectacles and a fresh face in these large spectacles suggestive of age. I suppose that, as there is a good reason for things fashionable if you take the trouble to discover it, the present craze means that people are really taking more care of their eyes than they used to do; and it is an excellent thing that nobody intends to be overtaken by semi-blindness now-a-days, as so many have been through neglect in former years.

TREASURY NOTES SCARE.

Recently, owing to the discovery of a pretty considerable organisation for the manufacture and circulation of forged Treasury notes, the public mind has been somewhat disturbed about paper money. As a matter of fact, I am assured on high authority that there is not the slightest reason for alarm that the public will suffer. Scotland Yard has a most elaborate and highly scientific system whereby forgeries can be instantly detected by mathematical precision. It is interesting to know that since we took to paper money during the war only thirty forgeries have been attempted.

Nearly all the recent forgeries, although clever, can be easily detected. In the whole series referred to, only one was dangerous. It is considered to be a perfect example of imitation, and it defied about 95 per cent. of the tests that the experts of that period were able to apply. This was in 1916. But even that was soon discovered. The Government placed £30,000 at the disposal of an inspector of Scotland Yard and instructed him to run the forger to ground. This he did in a very short time indeed. The man was living in style in a West End mansion, but the "mill" was in a slum in North London, situated in a stable, and worked by confederates. After that the "Bradburys" were withdrawn from circulation.

WEMBLEY CLOSING DOWN.

Preparations are being made already for closing down the British Empire Exhibition, although there are four more weeks to run dated from the time of mailing. Estimates are being made as to the probable amount of the loss incurred at Wembley, but at the moment that is a matter of conjecture. It is stated in one quarter that if the guarantors are called upon to make good in full the losses sustained the total sum will amount to £1,600,000. Of this sum the British Government has guaranteed £200,000. Of course, during the closing weeks vast crowds are expected at Wembley, and every extra hundred thousand visitors will help to make the loss smaller. Moreover, when the croakers talk of loss it has to be remembered that an enormous amount of stock of a public utility character is at the Exhibition and forms assets that will realise a considerable amount when sold; and this will be put against any failure of the gate-receipts to come up to expectations.

The Exhibition had hard luck in the matter of weather. It is many years since we experienced such persistent rain and absence of sunshine. Bad weather delayed the opening, and many attractions have been spoiled since then. Some of the natives from Africa have already packed up and returned home. The children that have headed the arrival of Autumn have proved too much for these children of a hot climate and perpetual sunshine. H.B.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Division I.	
South China "A" 2	East Surrey Regt. 1
Hongkong Club 1	Hongkong Police 0
Kowloon 0	South China "B" 0
Division II.	
East Surrey Reserves 3	Club de Rec. "B" 1
Club de Rec. "A" 5	Kowloon Res. 0
Sacred Heart 6	South China "B" 0
St. Joseph's "A" 3	University 0
E. Surreys Drums 1	South China "A" 1
H.K. Club Res. 0	St. Joseph's "B" 0

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. EAST SURREY REGT.

All roads led to Sookunpoo on Saturday where the crowd of several thousands journeyed to witness the league game between the South China Athletic Clubs premier team and the East Surrey Regt., while Garrison turnstiles registered a record "gate." Long before time for kicking off the senior game the spacious stands had been filled and late comers could not obtain admission. Previous to the kick off both teams had been undefeated this season, although South China had lost a point to the Police in a goalless game.

South China won the toss and were the first to become dangerous, but Sun Kam Shun sent over the bar from a good position. Over keenness on the part of the players led to minor fouls and several free kicks were awarded. Seldom did the forwards look like scoring owing to the sound defence on both sides. Corners fell to both sides, but the defence got the ball away and Mitchell was badly fouled close in. Lai Wai Tong, after working through, sent high over the bar, and Butler missed what appeared to be the easiest of chances to score for the Surreys. The first half, which was well contested, ended with honours even and no score.

From the restart the South China forwards put on pressure but Douglas was in fine form, although he was inclined to leave his goal open. The first goal of the match was scored by South China twelve minutes after the second half of the game commenced. Following good play on the left wing, where Chan Kwong In had beaten Cooper, and Jordan had crossed over to clear by kicking to touch. The South China left winger sent over a fine pass and Sun Kam Shun, meeting the ball, gave Douglas no chance with a fast shot from close range, thereby opening the score for South China amidst wild cheering from the thousands of South China supporters.

This put new life into the Surreys' attack, for they made a bee line for the South China goal, and although temporarily repulsed they returned to the attack and were rewarded with a beautiful goal. With the Surreys forwards crowding in the centre, Bristowe swung the ball over to the right and Charlesworth retrieving it centered, Humberstone meeting it scored it with his head into the net, giving Lai Wai Hing Cheung no chance. With the score one all both teams played up strongly and from a free kick against South China, Cooper sent the ball against the upright and it rebounded out of play. A slight halt was called for Jordan to recover from a fall and shortly after this incident South China took the lead. Cooper headed over from a pass by Chan Kwong In, and Wong Shui Wa receiving placed the ball to the foot of Sun Kam Shun who with a fast rising shot placed the ball high into the net and won the match for South China six minutes from time. This success was again the signal for wild cheering, while hats and shoes were flung in the air by a good enthusiastic crowd of Chinese.

The Surreys in the remaining minutes severely tested the South China defence and Lau saved shots from Charlesworth and Butler. The defence held out and when the final whistle sounded South China were leading by two goals to one.

While giving South China credit for their win, the result was in doubt right up to the final whistle, and with a little luck the Surreys should have shared the points. The South China line were better in combination than the Surreys, but the real scoring shots were very few owing to bad shooting. The Surreys backs were safer than South China's although probably the first goal was the fault of Jordan, who was out of place, and gave Sun Kam Shun a good opening close in. Humberstone worked hard for the Surreys and was very good with his head. Eaton was often out of place and Charlesworth could not get going. However, it was a fine centre that Humberstone scored from, and it is doubtful whether a better goal has been scored in Hongkong.

Chan So, in trying to stop Humberstone from getting a shot home in the closing minutes, fell heavily and had to be assisted off the field.

South China.—Lau Hing Cheung, Chan So and Lai Yuk-tat; Leung Yuk Tong, Wong Shui Wa and Lam Yuk Ying; Pang Kam Wing, Sun Kam Shun, Wong Pak Chong, Lai Wai Tong and Chan Kwong Lu.

East Surreys.—Douglas; Cooper and Jordan; Petter, Mitchell and Bristowe; Charlesworth, Eaton, Humberstone, Butler and Macklesworth.

Referee Mr. Smith.

HONGKONG CLUB v. HONGKONG POLICE.

The teams met on the St. Joseph's ground and a well contested game ended in a win for the Club by a goal to nil. Each team made one change, Key being absent from the Club team and Oram from the Police. Watson and Stewart filling the vacancies. The Club attacked from the kick off but a couple of corners gave them no advantage. The play was mostly in midfield after the opening minutes, the defence on both sides being generally sound though erratic at times. The forwards could not get going as the defence

on both sides were indulging in big kicking and the forwards had to field for themselves, receiving no support from their respective backs. A kick and rush game in the first half resulted in no score.

Changing ends, the Club were early rewarded, for McWalter failing to clear Evelyn went in and beat Clarke with a low shot from close range. The Police forwards were now working hard to pull the game round, but they showed little combination and at times got in the way of one another. A shot from Johnson, however, almost got home, but just skimmed the bar. The Police should have levelled up but the forwards were hanging on to the ball too long and several chances were spoilt.

Club.—G. Rodger; Gerrard and Bishop; Mair, J. Stewart and Watson; Pile, Forryth, Jones, Evelyn and Howard.

Police.—A. E. Clarke; Wynne and McWalter; Britton, Forbes and Stewart; Pearson, Dewar, Fenn; Johnson and Simpson.

Referee: Mr. Spencer.

KOWLOON v. SOUTH CHINA "B."

Although South China turned up at full strength on their own ground, they were heavily defeated by Kowloon, who scored no less than eight goals whereas South China failed to score.

McKelvie the visiting captain opened the score after sixteen minutes' play and was again successful soon afterwards. Play continued in the South China area but there was no further scoring before the interval. Half-time—Kowloon, 2; South China, 0.

From the restart Kowloon took up the attack and practically the whole of the forwards were potting at goal. Duncan was the first to score in this half, quickly followed by Clemon on the opposite wing. After Turner, playing at half back, had scored the fifth goal, McKelvie put on two more. The eighth and last goal was the result of a penalty kick awarded for tripping and Knight made no mistake from the spot kick. It was an easy win for Kowloon.

Kowloon.—Stewart; Rasmussen and Knight; Turner, Hayes and Pascoe; Clemon, McBride, McKelvie, Vickars and A. Duncan.

South China "B".—Man George; Ng Kam Chuen and Lo Wai Man; Chan Fook Choi, Pang Wah Hing and Tang Luang; Wong Mee Shun, Chung Kwong, Tung King Cheong, Tang Shiu Hang and Chu Kwong Yeung.

Referee: Mr. Collins.

CLUB DE RECREIO "A" v.

KOWLOON RESERVES.

This match was played on the Kowloon F.C. ground and ended in a win for the Club de Recreio by five clear goals. Play opened very evenly, and the first to become dangerous was the Club de Recreio, but wild shooting spoilt a good opening.

After the home team had forced a corner which was fruitless, the Club took up the attack and Ogley, running in, scored with a high shot. Although the home team tried to get on equal terms they were a goal down at the interval.

Quite a change came over the game in the second half, the visitors having all the play. Rocha put the Club further ahead with a fine header and scored again, following a free kick for a foul. Ogley retired hurt, but the Club, playing with ten men only, put on another goal through Rocha, who had the distinction of scoring four goals for his side in the closing half.

SURREYS DRUMS v. SOUTH CHINA.

A well contested game ended in a division of points between The Drums and South China "A." The scores being one goal all. The first half was goalless. Cheung Wing Shing opened the score for South China and Moffett sent in a shot for the Drums. Mumby, running up, caught the ball on the rebound from the goalkeeper and sent it into the net. Towards the close The Surreys had most of the play, but they failed to take the lead and the final whistle sounded with the score one all.

ST. JOSEPH'S "A" v. UNIVERSITY.

Playing on the Navy "A" ground, St. Joseph's beat the University by three goals to nil. At half time the score sheet was blank. Early in the second half Ward opened the score and Kent and Rodrigues added further goals the College team winning as above.

SURREYS RESERVES v. CLUB DE RECREIO "B."

On the St. Joseph's ground the Surreys won over the Club de Recreio by three goals to one. At the interval the score was leading by two goals to nil, Ridger and Norris being the scorers. After the change of ends Prescott scored for the Surreys and Remedios for the Club de Recreio.

SACRED HEART v. SOUTH CHINA "B."

Sacred Heart secured their first win in the league this season, their opponent being South China "B." After ten minutes' play D. Mahomed scored, and ten minutes later A. G. Mahomed put on a second goal. Dallah put on a third before the interval. Sacred Heart added another three goals in the closing half and won by six goals to nil. The goal scorers in the second half were D. Mahomed (2) and Dallah 1.

HONGKONG CLUB RESERVES v. ST. JOSEPH'S "B."

The Club had to be content with a division of points with St. Joseph's "B" team. The game went in favour of The Club Reserves but the forwards could not find the net and the game ended in goalless draw.

SECOND INTERPORT "TEST."

SHANGHAI V. MALAYA.

SOUTHERNERS IN STRONG POSITION.

The second match of the triangular Interport Cricket "Tests" at present in progress (Shanghai v. Malaya) was begun on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday, in ideal cricket weather.

The sides were composed as under:

SHANGHAI: E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), E. G. Barnes, D. C. Burn, P. Carr, J. W. Evans, G. F. Gardner, D. W. Leach, E. F. Duckett, W. E. O'Hara, J. A. Quayle, and T. L. Rawsthorne.

MALAYA: A. E. Holmes-Brown (Capt.), G. M. Brand, W. N. Edwards, R. T. Foster, N. Grenier, P. N. Knight, G. E. Livock, R. A. Phayre, F. H. Thompson, N. H. P. Whitley, and E. W. N. Wyatt.

Umpires: N. C. B. Peck and R. H. Bilke.

The scorers were Messrs. W. P. Crawford (Malaya) and A. Youngson (Shanghai).

Barrett won the toss and elected to put his side in first, going in with Evans to face the bowling of Knight, at the Naval Yard end, and Thompson.

Evans took the first ball from Knight, whose first over would have been a maiden, but for one leg bye off the last ball.

The batsmen displayed cautious tactics at first, the earliest big hits being two fours by Barrett which had been in progress some 15 minutes.

The first wicket to fall was Barrett's, the Shanghai captain in attempting to turn a ball to leg, being well caught by Livock off Thompson, when he had scored 13.

Quayle followed but was soon caught by Holmes-Brown off the same bowler before he scored.

Leach next partnered Evans, and both batsmen settled down to careful play against bowlers who were keeping a very good length.

At eleven minutes past eleven, with on the board, Leach was clean bowled by Thompson after scoring 10. The ball that took his wicket was a good one which broke in from the off.

Knight's bad stroke.

O'Hara followed, and five minutes later, just after the 50 had gone up, Evans was caught by Brand at mid-off. The batsman described his dismissal for being played a ball from Knight just about breast high into the hands of the fieldman, who, moreover, was standing fairly close in. Evans had scored 21.

Burn came next, and the first ball he played (one from Thompson) he put away to leg for 2. The 60 went up at 11.22 a.m., and just afterwards O'Hara was well caught at mid-off by Grenier off a ball by Knight, when he had made 10.

Rawsthorne was the next arrival, and played carefully for a while, being content at first to tap the most tempting deliveries gently away from his wicket. Burn left at 11.30, when the score on the board stood at 63. Burn, who had batted patiently for about 10 minutes to obtain his 4 runs, was beaten by a ball from Thompson which broke in from leg and took his off stump. Gardner was next man in.

The Malaya fielding was very good, point and cover specially distinguishing themselves. At 11.40 the first change of bowling was made, Holmes-Brown going on in place of Knight at the Naval Yard end. The Malaya captain's first over was a maiden, and in Thompson's next over, Gardner sent the 80 up with a pretty hit to leg which went for four.

With 60 on the board, Wyatt was put on to bowl in place of Thompson at the Law Courts end. A bye to the Law Courts boundary sent the 100 up at three minutes past noon.

Wyatt maintained a good length and kept the runs down well, but after a while both batsmen began to hit Holmes-Brown with some freedom. The Malaya captain, however, got Gardner l.b.w. when the latter had scored 18. The partnership between Gardner and Rawsthorne had produced 61 runs.

Duckett was next, but was not long in company with Rawsthorne, who was almost immediately run out through both batsmen hesitating, and finally running, when a ball had been fumbled at mid-off. He was followed by Carr and almost immediately Duckett was run out.

Barnes went in last man, and his first ball, one from Holmes-Brown, bowled him, the Shanghai first innings closing at 12.20 for 110 runs.

BRAND'S FINE INNINGS.

Malaya's first innings commenced at 12.35, Livock and Grenier going out to face the bowling of Quayle, at the Law Courts end, and O'Hara. The former in his second over bowled Livock with a fast yorker, which the batsman played at two late. The first wicket was down for 8 runs. Knight was next man in.

Quayle, though taking only a short run, was bowling very fast, and Barnes, behind the wicket, stood well back to him. At 12.50 Quayle sent down a beautiful ball, a fast one which took Grenier's leg stumps when the batsman had registered a single. Brand next partnered Knight.

Brand began to hit out early, making two boundary hits to the on, from successive deliveries by Quayle. O'Hara was keeping a good length, and just before tiffin bowled three successive maiden overs.

Tiffin was taken at 1 p.m., when Malaya's score stood at 20 runs for 2 wickets.

Knight's was the first wicket to fall after the resumption. He was clean bowled by a beautiful delivery from Quayle when the board recorded 25 runs. His own contribution was 3.

Phayre came out to bat, and the field altered their positions as he is a left-handed batsman. He hit one boundary, but did not survive an over, for Quayle got him l.b.w. for 4 with the fifth ball. Holmes-Brown was next in.

Quayle's fine bowling was the main feature of the play at this stage. He had so far secured all the fallen wickets. He was keeping a splendid length, and most of his deliveries were distinctly fast.

With 60 on the board Leach went on to bowl at the Naval Yard end, and in his first over Holmes-Brown glanced a leg ball nicely to the deep-square-leg boundary.

Just afterwards Quayle, who certainly deserved a rest after his hard and excellent bowling, was relieved by Carr at the Law Courts end. Brand seemed to like the change, for he began to hit hard and freely, a fine cut past cover being rewarded with loud clapping from the spectators. The stands provided for the public were by this time packed, and numbers of people watched from outside the railings all round the ground.

THE GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

A further bowling change was made just before three o'clock, Rawsthorne taking the ball from Carr.

Brand's 50 went up amid loud applause at three o'clock exactly, as the result of a single off Leach.

H.E. the Governor arrived a few minutes later, and watched the play with interest from a little marquee on the Chater Road side of the ground.

Brand's fine innings came to a conclusion when he mistimed a ball from Leach and cocked it high up into the air to be caught by the bowler. His 52 included 5 fours, and his partnership with Holmes-Brown had put on 63 runs. The 100 went up just after he left, as the result of a boundary by the newcomer, Edwards, off Leach. At this time Quayle again came on to bowl at the Law Courts end.

Just after Shanghai's first-innings total had been passed with the posting of the 120 at 3.22 p.m., Holmes-Brown was bowled by Quayle with a fast delivery which completely beat the batsman. Holmes-Brown, who had played sound and forceful cricket for his 36 runs, was followed by Foster.

Shortly after the latter's arrival, O'Hara took the ball again at the Naval Yard end, and in his first-over Edwards punched a loose-one hard and high to the Chater Road boundary. Luckily for the batsman there was no man there, or a catch would probably have resulted.

The next delivery he played from O'Hara he also skied, and was deservedly caught by the bowler. Whitley was the next batsman.

At 105 Leach took the ball from O'Hara, and in his first over bowled Foster with a ball which broke in from leg. Foster, who had scored 17, was followed by Wyatt, a left-handed batsman.

The newcomer early showed himself a hard hitter, and made a four off Leach amid applause, but he had only scored 6 when Barrett, who had gone on to bowl at the Law Courts end, got him caught at first slip by Rawsthorne, who fell over in making the catch.

Thompson went in last man, and just after he arrived, Whitley was loudly applauded for a mighty hit off Barrett for 6, the ball striking the wall of the Supreme Court. In attempting to repeat the feat, however, he was caught by Leach off the same bowler's next ball, and Malaya's innings closed at 4.30 for 205 runs.

SHANGHAI'S SECOND INNINGS.

Shanghai opened their second innings with Carr and Gardner, who faced the bowling of Knight, at the Naval Yard end, and Thompson. In his first over Knight got Gardner caught by Thompson before he had scored, and Duckett came in to bat. A few minutes later Thompson got a wicket, Carr's, the batsman putting his leg in front of a good ball and retiring to the Pavilion without having scored. Two wickets were down for only 4 runs.

Rawsthorne was the next batsman, and played the bowling very carefully. Just before stumps were drawn at five p.m., Duckett glanced a ball from Knight prettily to deep-square-leg. When play finished for the day Shanghai had scored 10 runs for the loss of 2 wickets.

SCORERS:

SHANGHAI: 1st INNINGS.

A. J. W. Evans, c Brand, b Knight 24
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c Livock, b Thompson 13
J. A. Quayle, c Holmes-Brown, b Thompson 0
D. W. Leach, b Thompson 10
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c Grenier, b Knight 10
D. C. Burn, b Thompson 4
T. L. Rawsthorne, run out 18
G. F. Gardner, l.b.w. b Holmes-Brown 18
E. F. Duckett, run out 1
P. Carr, not out 4
E. G. Barnes, b Holmes-Brown 0
Extras 17
Total 110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.
Knight 10 2 34 2
Thompson 13 3 49 4
Holmes-Brown 7.4 1 18 2
Wyatt 4 0 8 0

(Continued on next column.)

MALAYA: 1st INNINGS.

G. E. Livock, b Quayle 7
N. Grenier, b Quayle 1
P. N. Knight, b Quayle 3
G. M. Brand, c and b Leach 52
Lt. R. A. Phayre, l.b.w. b Quayle 4
A. E. Holmes-Brown, b Quayle 36
W. N. Edwards, c and b O'Hara 16
R. T. Foster, b Leach 17
N. H. P. Whitley, c Leach, b Barrett 35
E. W. N. Wyatt, c Rawsthorne, b Barrett 5
F. H. Thompson, not out 5
Extras 27
Total 205

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.
Quayle 20 3 56 5
O'Hara 18 5 39 1
Leach 13 2 38 2
Carr 8 0 26 0
Rawsthorne 2 0 18 0
Barrett 2 0 13 2

SHANGHAI: 2nd INNINGS.

G. F. Gardner, c Thompson, b Knight 0
P. Carr, l.b.w. b Thompson 0
E. F. Duckett, not out 6
T. L. Rawsthorne, not out 0
Extras 4
Total (for 2 wickets) 10

Shanghai, with 2 wickets down in their second innings, are thus 79 runs behind Malaya's first-innings total, so that some exciting cricket may be seen to-day. Play begins at 10.30 a.m.

BOXING.

SATURDAY'S BIG FIGHT.

CARTLIDGE BEATS SMITH.

A packed house at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night watched, many with excitement, and the more experienced with a milder interest, the eagerly discussed fifteen-round contest between C.P.O. Cartledge and Captain "Matty" Smith, for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony and the Hongkong Boxing Association's Belt.

The contest had created much interest in sporting circles in Hongkong for a considerable time prior to the match, and conjecture had been free almost to wildness among the prophets on the subject of the probable result of the fight. Some shook their heads knowingly and whispered that "Matty" Smith was a "dark horse" and was going to knock out Cartledge in an early round. Others, more numerous, announced that the "betting" was 5 to 1 on Cartledge, though the source of the quotation would be hard to discover.

Consequently the huge attendance on Saturday night awaited the big bout in full anticipation of a high thrills, but whether the contest provided them or not is a matter of opinion.

Among those present were: Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding; Sir Claude Severn, Lt.-Col. Montague Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, Col. Butterworth, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. W. Logan, Capt. C. J. F. Bensley, R.A., Capt. E. L. M. Barrett, Dr. E. P. Minett, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mr. T. G. Bennett.

The ring had been erected on the stage of the theatre, with raked seats on three of its sides, while the open side faced the auditorium, which was packed from stalls and pit to gallery with an eager crowd of spectators, largely made up from the sister services.

Five minor contests at various weights, and each of 6 rounds, were put on before the chief attraction, and after the conclusion of the fifth of these, a fairly long wait ensued before the "big noises" of the evening entered the ring.

Smith, in a dressing gown, and attended by four seconds, including Kdute Hansen, climbed through the ropes at 11.30 p.m., amid vociferous cheering, and almost immediately afterwards Cartledge appeared, in a light wrapper, also with a quartette of attendants, to be greeted with a still louder welcome.

Mr. J. Brook (Manager of the Hongkong Boxing Association) then introduced the men, and announced that Cartledge's fighting weight had been returned at 130 lbs., and Smith's at 134 lbs.

Business of adjusting bandages and gloves followed, and then the referee (Mr. A. Murdoch), who remained inside the ring throughout the contest, called the men to him, and spoke to them in the usual way. The fight then started.

Round 1 was evenly contested, with the scoring a shade in Cartledge's favour. Both men were hitting hard, but were in clinches most of the time, and the referee had to speak to each several times.

Round 2 was conspicuous for more clinching, and for an admirable, if slightly monotonous, recitation by the referee of that beautiful poem "Break, Break, Break." In this round Mr. Murdoch stopped the fight momentarily while he sharply ordered one of Smith's seconds not to make audible comments from his corner. Smith was boxing strongly, and this round seemed to go slightly in his favour.

The third round was clearly Cartledge's, the sailor landing several heavy punches to Smith's face and body without return of any consequence.

In rounds 4 and 5 Cartledge was markedly aggressive, but Smith showed great cleverness in avoiding or blocking vicious swings and upper-cuts. Towards the end of the 5th round Smith appeared to be tiring.

Round 6 was Cartledge's all the way, and he scored heavily with a number of powerful punches, chiefly to the body. Smith went back to his corner "visibly tired."

Rounds 7, 8, 9, and 10 all went in favour of the Naval man, whose ringcraft was far superior to Smith's. The latter's one weapon of offence seemed to be a half-arm jab which he tried repeatedly but which was almost invariably rendered ineffective by the cleverness of his opponent.

(Continued on next column.)

Round 11, Smith had obviously decided that to hope for a points victory was out of the question, and that his only chance lay in a knock-out. He sailed in at once, and made the most of his slightly superior weight, once actually forcing Cartledge into the latter's own corner, which was slippery with water, and attempting to bring off a half-arm jab that would finish the fight. Cartledge, however, did not see eye to eye with him in this at all, and with a punch below the heart that made Smith gasp, he side-stepped smartly and got out of the difficulty. Clearly Cartledge's round.

In round 14 Smith again continually attempted to get to close quarters, and found Cartledge quite willing to oblige him, and able to beat him at his own game. This round was also heavily in the local man's favour.

In the fifteenth and final round, a quick exchange of heavy punches was seen. Cartledge's were harder, quicker, and more numerous, and he deservedly received the final verdict on points.

At a late hour last night, the Daily Press was informed by Mr. J. Brook that Cartledge and Smith have agreed to meet again, on a date not yet fixed, for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

Before the last fight on Saturday, Pte. Eaton, 1st East Surrey, beat S.P.O. Young, H.M.S. Hawkins, on points in a 6-round middleweight bout. It was a slugging match between inefficient boxers, and was distinctly tedious.

Lt. S. Wrigley, H.M.S. Hawkins, was deservedly beaten in a 6-round lightweight contest by Bandsman Wareham, 1st East Surrey Regiment. Wrigley continually dropped on to his hands on the receipt of quite light punches, getting up strong after a few seconds. Towards the end Wareham began to give him something to fall down for, and finally gained a popular decision on points.

In a second featherweight bout, Corporal Major, of the East Surrey Regiment, met A.B. Castle of H.M.S. Hawkins. Castle fought gamely and well for two rounds, but was knocked out in the third by a cleverer opponent.

In a farcical 6-round lightweight contest, Pte. Ditch, 1st East Surrey, beat Stoker Brown, H.M.S. Hawkins, on points, and Marine Betts, H.M.S. Hawkins, gained a points verdict over Pte. Pooley, of the East Surrey Regiment, in a 6-round welterweight bout.

Betts, who was much stronger and more aggressive than his opponent, won by a good margin, thus confirming his last season's victory over Pooley, which was regarded as being a very close thing. It is interesting to note that the winners of all the five minor contests were trained by Staff Sergeant Hunt, who is well-known for his powers in this direction.

LOCAL CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. NAVY "A."

Kowloon, on their own ground, were defeated by the Navy by 61 runs.

Scores:—

K.C.C. 1st INNINGS.			
A. R. F. Raven, b Leach	23		
J. C. Long, c Wilkins, b Gould	1		
Geo. Lee, b Gould	12		
V. F. J. Gorvin, st. Harris, b Gould	0		
C. Earnshaw, b Leach	3		
B. Petheram, st. Harris, b Gould	4		
W. Hill, c Harris, b Leach	1		
O. B. Raven, c Wilkins, b Tizley	13		
V. J. Brown, b Leach	1		
E. J. Jordan, not out	0		
T. E. Jones, c Wilkins, b Tizley	4		
Extras	8		
Total	70		

Bowling Analysis.			
	O.	M.	R.
Leach	11	4	23
Gould	0	0	31
Tizley	1.1	0	8
<hr/>			
Total	12	4	62
<hr/>			

NAVY'S 1st INNINGS.			
Lieut. Gush, c Lee, b Gorvin	5		
Lieut. Leslie, st. Jordan, b Gorvin	3		
Marine Wilkin, l.b.w. b Lee	5		
Lieut. Harris, b Lee	0		
Lieut. Duane, b Lee	0		
Rev. Hamilton, b Petheram	15		
Lieut. Gould, not out	55		
Lieut. McVictor, b Raven	4		
Lieut. Edmonstone, c Jordan, b Raven	6		
G. O. Tizley, c Raven, b Lee	11		
Marine Leach, b Raven	5		
Extras	22		
Total	131		

Gould	.....	0	0	31	4
Tizley	.....	1.1	0	8	2
" NAVY'S 1ST INNINGS.					

KOWLOON v. SHANGHAI.

The following will represent Kowloon in the above game on Wednesday next, November 19th, at 10.30 a.m., on the K.C.C. ground:—Lt.-Col. E. D. Matthews (Capt.), B. D. Evans, S. N. E. Pendered, J. C. Lyall, F. Goodwin, E. C. Fincher, Capt. Parkes, D. H. F. McMaster, F. S. Young, Sergt. Gifford, Geo. Lee, S. Jex. Umpires: J. P. Robinson; Scorer: E. Heather.

RUGBY.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS" DEFEAT THE CLUB.

The numerous counter attractions on Saturday resulted in a poor attendance at the Hongkong football ground, when the Club's Rugby eleven entertained a team from H.M.S. Hawkins.

In spite of the score of 7 points to nil in the Navy men's favour, the game was fairly even throughout. At the interval the Navy led by four points, having scored a dropped goal early on, but in the second half the Club held their own, just failing at critical moments. Score: H.M.S. Hawkins 7 pts. H.K.F.C. Club 0.

BRAND'S DELICACIES.

HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS.

		Per		Oz.
PICKLES (Assorted Kinds)	...	per pint bot.		.95
LAMB & GREEN PEAS	...	" 1 lb. tin		1.30
CALVES' TONGUE	...	" 10 oz. glass		1.30
GALANTINES	...	" "		.90
SALAD DRESSING	...	" small bot.		.50
TOMATO CHUTNEY	...	" bot.		.75
AL SAUCE	...	" "		.50
INVALID CALVES' FOOT JELLY	...	" 10 oz. bot.		.90
POTTED FISH PASTE	...	" glass jar		.25
" MEAT	...	" "		.25
LEMON CURD	...	" 10 oz. jar		.75
INVALID SOUPS	...	" 1 pint bot.		.80
ESSENCE of CHICKEN	...	" small "		1.55

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TELEPHONE 4567.

Est. 1850.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

ROBERT BURNETT. SCOTCH BARITONE.

- 3383 (A MAN'S MAN FOR A' THAT
MY LOVE SHE'S BUT A LASSIE YET
SCOTS WEA HAE
3381 WILLIE'S GAME TO MELVILLE CASTLE
(A WEE WEE GERMAN LAIRDE
3383 I GAED A WAFFU' GATE YESTREEN
PURE MUSIC NO SCRATCH

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell
12, Des Voeux Road.

Axminster Carpets

Seamless Squares

Sizes		
9'0" x 12'0"	13'6" x 16'8"	
10'6" x 13'6"	13'6" x 18'0"	
12'0" x 15'0"	15'0" x 21'0"	

Body & Border Carpet

Made up to fit any size Room.

Stair Carpets, Corridor & Hearth Rugs

Floral & Oriental Designs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "ATHLANTA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 21st November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 28th November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**, General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1924. [1499]

S.S. "ANGKOR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. **R. RODENFUSER**, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1492]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "REMADEHUI"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1481]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "AFRIKA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st of November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 21st of November, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 24th of November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1924. [1492]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MANTUA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 13TH NOVEMBER, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, DUEK, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st of November, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 21st of November, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 24th of November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1924. [1494]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held in the Jockey Club Room, HONGKONG CLUB, ANNEX, on MONDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1924, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

1480]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 9225/9630 in this Society standing in the Name of **HORMUSIER COOVERIE SETNA**, of Bombay, has been Declared LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1405]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

PRACTICE DANCES.

MEMBERS are Reminded that the **SECOND PRACTICE DANCE** will take place at the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, the 18th INSTANT.

Admission only by Slips attached to the Ball Invitation Cards.

By Order,
A. RITCHIE, Hon. Secretary.

1499]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

ANNOUNCES A

FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

MR. JOHN W. DOORLY, C.A.B., of London, England.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF LECTURERSHIP OF THE MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1924, at 5.30 p.m.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend.

[1468]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS' OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that **TAIT & CO.**, AMOY A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention.

Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used.

[1437]

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISER has Large Number of **STRONG PACKING CASES**, Suitable for Export Use. Will Sell Cheap.

Write—Box No. 1490, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

1490]

TO LET.

A SHOP Facing the Harbour with Flat Glass Window adjoining the New P. & O. Building, suitable for a Steamship Business. Frontage, 17 Feet; Depth 54 Feet, with Yard and Outbuilding beyond.

Address—"A.B." care of Daily Press.

[1316]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/16, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—**PROPERTY OFFICE**, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION

Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, (Alexandra Buildings).

1309]

BRITISH FILMS

THE CORONET.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY

TOM MOORE

in

R. A. Sims' Melodrama

HARBOUR LIGHTS

Our Own Topical.

INTIMATIONS

FINE

PORTS

AND

SHERRIES.

For many years we have enjoyed a reputation for Ports

and Sherries second to none.

We invite connoisseurs to give our "D" & "E" brands

of both a trial. We do not ask them to buy blindly but

to visit our extensive Wine

Vaults and taste these choice

wines before buying.

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS-TALBOT—At Shanghai, on Nov. 8th, **CLAIRE EMILY TALBOT**, Shanghai, to **FRANK CECIL ROBERTS**, of Hongkong.

DEATH.

Dr. BEDOIRE—At Shanghai, on November 10th, **ANNE DE BEDOIRE**, beloved wife of **C. DE BEDOIRE**, of the Chinese Customs.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chester Road. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

[1481]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1924.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

THE time when it will be necessary to decide whether the Empire Exhibition at Wembley shall re-open has apparently been deferred indefinitely.

Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD's Government was in favour of re-opening the Exhibition in 1925.

Mr. BULWIN is personally inclined to favourably consider the matter and no doubt it will come up in the new Cabinet at an early date for decision.

The Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU SON, who went to London as one of the Commissioners for Hongkong, told us recently that the Dominions of Canada and Australia are against a renewal, and their secession, he said, would deprive the Exhibition of at least fifty per cent. of its attraction.

We are under the impression, however, that Canada and Australia have yet to give definite decisions. We do not know what the popular view of the matter is in Canada, but from a glance at comments on the subject made in the Australian Press, it would appear that public opinion in Australia strongly favours a re-opening.

Though the Exhibition did not prove a financial success during the six months it was running, one of the leading Australian papers says of it that it has been "an advertising medium for the Dominions worth most of the money spent upon it."

It remarks that "when a commercial house advertises its goods it does not spend hundreds of pounds on a poster for the purpose of keeping that poster on the boardings for six

months, and then letting the whole business drop. Wembley is just a big Imperial advertising poster. Thousands of people, when they hear of the Australian building at Wembley, immediately think of our Australian raisins, and the models of our Australian stations and orchards. To close it would be just as bad business as it would have been for the firm which bought 'Bubbles' from Sir JOHN MILLAR to have removed the poster after the first year." This is a very good argument for a permanent Empire Exhibition, but that is not at present contemplated. What most of the advocates of the re-opening of the Exhibition next year are aiming at is "to get back some of the money" that has been spent on the Exhibition. Next year there would be no expensive buildings to be erected, and if the attendance proves not to be so enormous, there should at least be some hope of wiping out the deficit. The view put forward in the Sydney paper from which we have quoted is that the Dominion Governments interested in the venture should regard a self-supporting advertisement of this magnitude as "too good to end at the moment when its effect is just beginning to be manifest." No doubt the Dominion Governments will be guided in the matter by the expressions of public opinion and particularly the views of exhibitors. Our Australian contemporary says it would be a thousand pities if, through lack of interest, the Exhibition should end before every ounce of value is extracted from it. That is a statement which will be widely shared; but the difficulty for some of the Dominions will be to decide whether "the last ounce" has not been already extracted. We shall be interested to see the report of the Hongkong Commissioners on this aspect of the question so far as this Colony's contribution to the Exhibition is concerned. In the course of his review of the Budget H.E. The Governor remarked that if it is decided to continue the Exhibition next year it will be necessary to consider whether Hongkong should again take part in it. "The point is one," His Excellency said, "on which two views are possible, and I do not wish to commit the Government to any opinion until the Council has had an opportunity of considering the matter." The question is whether it will pay Hongkong to continue its advertisement at Wembley and at what cost to the taxpayers. We are in the position of most of the Dominions—we want to hear what the Exhibitors themselves have to say on the subject.

We have just received from the Maritime Customs Administration of China the volume in the series of reports on the Foreign Trade of China in 1923, containing an analysis of the reports. It runs to about 500 pages.

Just before Mr. R. E. Lindsell left the Colony on Saturday, on the s.s. *Malwa*, Mr. E. Abraham and others representing the Kowloon Cricket Club visited the vessel, and presented the magistrate with a gold cigarette case from his numerous friends in the Club.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that from the 1st December, 1924, the 10 a.m. time signal will be according to the New International programme. The 9 p.m. signal will be a series of dots, according to the Manila programme. The lamps on the radio mast will be extinguished momentarily each second, except at the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th of each minute. The signals will begin at 8h. 55m. 0s. and end at 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. (190th Meridian Time).

An amusing incident is reported from the ex-Russian Concession, Tientsin, where someone substituted an old bag for the Soviet flag at the Consulate, and the Chinese servant, whose sphere of duty included the flagstaff, impartially hoisted the bag in place of the red emblem. The error was rectified when observed, and precautions have been taken against a recurrence. An empty windbag, however, in the opinion of the *N.Y. Daily Mail*, is not a bad emblem for the Soviets.

The prize of 15,000 pesos offered by the Bank of the Philippine Islands for the best plan of a building which the bank proposes to build next year, was awarded to Juan M. Arellano, a local architect. Sealed names of the contestants were opened in the presence of all members of the board, and the plan submitted by "Limbas," adjudged best by a jury composed of three New York architects of world fame, was found to be that of Arellano. The plan obtaining second prize was that of Tomas Mapua, architect, assisted by R. A. Arevalo and Pedro Siuchi, engineers. The second prize is \$3,000. The building proposed to be constructed will cost about P.1,500,000, according to Mr. Nolting, president of the bank.

As showing how the foreign life of Tientsin proceeds along the even tenor of its way in spite of the danger which threatens, a Tientsin paper notes the following:—"Brigadier-General Connor, who is commander of the foreign forces when Major-General Yoshioka is ill, was at the races, with Mrs. Connor, quite as interested as the rest of us in seeing who was the lucky one in the cash sweeps. Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Moberly, O.B.E., of the British Forces, is in amateur dramatics entertaining his fellow Tientsinners from the stage. We are none of us taking war seriously and in our opinion we should not. Foreign volunteers of several nationalities have been organized for an emergency but the possibility of the emergency is justly regarded as remote." The *Star* adds that the "war" is degenerating into something of a farce.

Mr. G. S. Kennedy-Skipiton has been appointed Assistant Head of Sanitary Department, and Secretary to the Sanitary Board.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, Lady Leveson and the Misses Leveson left for Home on Saturday by the P. & O. s.s. *Malwa*. Other passengers by the same vessel were Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mrs. E. D. O. Wolfe and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Miss Addis, Capt. A. H. Alington, R.A., Capt. R. S. Thursfield and Comdr. W. E. O. Tait.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Supreme Court, Official Trustee, Registrar of Companies, Officer Receiver in Bankruptcy, and Registrar of Trade Marks, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Nisbet. Mr. J. E. B. Nisbet, M.C., is to act as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court and Deputy Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

Another injustice to the Chinese tailor! Mr. Lloyd George in one of his election speeches described the Labour Government as having no more originality than "a Chinese tailor who imitates the very patches on a garment." We shall expect to hear of Hongkong's Chinese Tailors Guild cabling to Mr. Lloyd George to tell him that if his criticism of the Labour Government is not more up to date than his ideas of the Chinese tailor it is not worth much.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. C. C. WU.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chief of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in the Red Kuomintang General Headquarters in Canton, has received many congratulations from his comrades the last few days upon the reported offer of Dr. C. I. Wang, Peking Minister of Foreign Affairs, to make him Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

THE "HOK CANTON'S" SPECIE.

According to a message from the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to the Civil Governor in Canton, there was a sum of \$20,000 on board the Chilean s.s. *Hok Canton* when she was captured by a Cantonese gunboat on her way from Kwang-chow-wan to Hongkong on October 29th. The Chamber is asking for the return of this sum on behalf of a number of Hongkong merchants who were consignees of this money.

THE MERCHANTS VOLUNTEERS.

While the organization of the Merchants Volunteer Corps in Canton and districts is under the ban and the prosecution of Volunteers and the confiscation of volunteer properties proceed by order of the Red chiefs in Canton, the morale of the Volunteer Movement is said by those near the situation not to be by any means affected, and the organization is practically intact. The work of the movement is now somewhat in secret, but it is said it may not be long before the merchants in Canton return to their former influence. So far none of the 55 houses and buildings, worth nearly \$1,700,000, belonging to volunteer officers, who are naturally all wealthy merchants, socially as well as commercially prominent, has been sold by the Reds for lack of buyers, the workers of the Kuomintang Conference opposing the merchants being too poor themselves to bid when lots were offered for sale, while others were afraid to do so, knowing that a change of situation will make the present traitors and rebels to the Red regime, the masters and rulers of Canton.

CHEN CHIUNG MING'S NEW FORCE.

General Chen Chiung Ming, commander-in-chief of the Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung Expeditionary Army, a force recently organized by a combination of troops in these provinces put under his command, arrived at Swatow on November 14th to take active command. Cantonese gentry from several districts of Kwangtung are hastening to Swatow to offer their assistance to him. Their object in rallying around General Chen is to oust the Reds from Canton and vicinity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"RIGHT OR MIGHT."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It was, it is, and I believe it will ever be the motto of the British that "Right is Might," but regret to state this maxim seems not to have been instilled into the minds of some soldiers of the East Surreys.

It was a deplorable sight to witness that after Saturday's football match between the Surreys and the Chinese, some soldiers maliciously pushed the civilians right and left, and on being questioned as to what was the idea of their behaviour, they only threw down the gauntlet instead of apologising.

Near the entrance of the French Hospital, some inflicted the same kind of treatment on a few innocent and defenceless maid-servants, while others made their way through the crowd by means of their sticks instead of saying "please."

These soldiers should remember that Hongkong is a British Colony and they themselves are Britishers. Being soldiers they should especially practice the motto "Right is Might," and I, being a sportsman of this scene, cannot refrain from drawing their attention to this misbehaviour and I hope they are not too old to learn and practise the motto.—Yours, etc.,

BYSTANDER

WAGES CLAIM.

SETTLEMENT IN "RECHO OF WICKERSHAM CASE."

The case in which Mr. Halmu G. Rohm claimed \$600, two months' salary and another month's pay in lieu of notice, against the American Asiatic Company, has been settled.

The case was opened on Monday last and adjourned until Saturday, when Counsel did not appear, but a message was sent to His Lordship stating that an agreement had been arrived at, the defendant Company consenting to judgment for \$300 and costs.

DARING ROBBERY IN A SHOP.

RINGS WORTH \$3,000 STOLEN.

A daring daylight robbery is reported to have occurred at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the shop of Messrs. G. Falconer & Co., Ltd., in Pedder Street.

It appears that a young Chinese who had called at the shop on several occasions previously, again entered the premises and asked to be shown some diamond rings. He asked the manager, Mr. G. Mellis, what they would cost, and while this information was being given, he put his hand into his pocket, and pulling out a packet of pepper, blinded Mr. Mellis and his Chinese shroff, who were the only people in the place at the time. He immediately ran out of the shop with four rings and made his escape.

It is said that this man had called on all the leading jewellers in the Colony, stating that he was looking for a big size diamond for a wealthy Canton official. The value of the rings stolen is estimated at \$3,000. No arrest has yet been made.

The injuries to Mr. Mellis and the shroff's eyes are not serious.

MATSHEDS ABLAZE.

BRIGADE'S EARLY CALL TO TAI PO ROAD.

At one o'clock yesterday morning, Kowloon Fire Station received a call, and the Brigade proceeded to Tai Po Road, near Sham Shui Po, where they found three matsheds ablaze.

Three machines were quickly in operation, and at about 1.30 the fire was extinguished.

The contents of the matsheds were badly damaged, and some timber stocks adjoining were slightly burned.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LIVELY DISCUSSIONS.

JAPANESE DELEGATES VEILED ATTACK ON BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

GENEVA, November 15th.

The plenary sitting of the Opium Conference discussed the British and French draft agreements, but made small progress owing to many irrelevant speeches in the debate which were occasionally ludicrous.

The Japanese delegate, who was responsible for many questions and observations, asked why European women were specially mentioned in the agreements as forbidden to enter public opium dens. He objected to discrimination between the sexes.

Both words were thereupon eliminated from the draft.

Mr. Sze said China gladly noted the absence of discrimination between Europeans and Asiatics and declared that China would do everything to enlighten the people on the harmful effects of opium.

The British and French delegates declared that women should not be allowed to enter the dens.

The British and French delegates are meeting early to-day for the purpose of arriving at uniformity in the texts dealing with the questions of Government monopoly of the opium traffic and the means of combating smuggling which constitute the crux of the draft agreement. Other points are easier of adjustment. The Japanese delegate has been invited to participate in the discussion.

The conference meets again later to-day and hopes to conclude its labours on Sunday.

Little progress was registered at to-day's sittings of the Opium Conference. Judging from the present position of affairs it looks as if the conference will prove abortive, though the debates will be continued on Sunday.

The conference has now lasted a fortnight and the practical results achieved are of the most meagre character.

At this morning's plenary sitting, Mr. Sze lengthily expounded the views of the National Anti-Opium Association of China and urged the registration of inveterate smokers and the restoration of the 1917 situation in China.

No agreement was reached as regards Article VIII of the British draft convention dealing with measures against opium transactions. The Article was referred to the drafting committee.

The question of the registration of smokers and the rationing of opium was discussed at considerable length. The British delegate submitted a proposal recommending the adoption of measures therefor as being the most efficacious means of suppressing the use of prepared opium, except absolute prohibition.

The Japanese delegate submitted a more precise resolution which was intended to be embodied in the agreement.

Mr. Sze regretted the weakening of the British position and warmly appealed to Sir M. Delevingne to reconsider his attitude and revert to the original proposal of May, 1921, in the interest of humanity.

As no agreement regarding the wording was reached, a meeting was arranged between the Chairman and the British and French delegates to agree upon the terms.

This afternoon's discussion was of the liveliest character. The subject discussed was a Japanese proposal regarding the export, import and transshipment of opium with certain exceptions which were regarded by Mr. M. Delevingne as an attack on the British Government and an attempt to cause the British to relax measures for the supervision of certain shipments. Sir M. Delevingne in a forcible and measured speech strongly protested, and added that the matter was one for discussion between the British and Japanese Governments. He regretted that the Japanese delegate had raised the subject.

Mr. Sugimura, replying, said he had spoken his last word from which it is evident that the conference has entered a crisis the outcome of which will probably be known on Sunday.

SMUGGLING CHINESE INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 16th.

The Sunday News says facts that have lately come to the knowledge of the immigration authorities and police point to an organised system of smuggling of Chinese into Great Britain. Many come from Holland, where there is a large Chinese population at Rotterdam. Immigrants often slow away aboard boats manned by their fellow countrymen. The Limehouse colony in London is again increasing and the colonies at Liverpool and Cardiff are growing.

CONVERSION OF BRITISH EXCHEQUER BONDS.

LONDON, November 16th.

An offer of conversion is made to holders of 5 per cent. Exchequer bonds due on February 1st next. For each £100 bond surrendered are offered either £100 4 per cent. Conversion Loan repayable 1940-44 with a cash payment of forty-five shillings, or a 4 per cent. Treasury bond carrying interest from February 1st and repayable at par not later than February 1st, 1934.

MILLERAND ON GENEVA.

CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET.

PARIS, November 15th.

M. Millerand, in a speech explaining the political programme, has expressed the opinion that the work begun at Geneva should be continued though the only guarantee of the Disarmament protocol lay in its appeal to the good faith of each nation. The speaker thought it desirable that Germany should be admitted to the League, but feared that she might take advantage of such admission to demand a revision of treaties to which France would never agree. He regarded the English, French and Belgian Entente as an additional guarantee of peace, but insufficient to enable France to reduce her peacetime armaments until she obtained more effective safeguards. The President condemned the Government's action in recognising the Soviet, which was unnecessary. British, Belgian and Italian efforts to establish business with Russia had all failed. He also condemned the proposed suppression of the Embassy at Vatican.

MISTAKEN IMPRESSION OF ITALY'S POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES.

MUSSOLINI'S POSITION UNSHAKABLE.

ROME, November 15th.

The fierceness with which political passions are at present raging appear to have given the impression abroad that the Fascist Government is tottering, but the tension at Rome contrasts with the tranquillity of the country, despite sporadic demonstrations, acts of violence, and wholesale duels between factionaries of both sides, mostly ex-service men claiming a monopoly of patriotism. The continual repetition of such incidents undoubtedly tends to weaken the prestige of the Government and the popularity of the Fascism, but are no indications of an early fall of Mussolini, whose position in Parliament is unshakable, failing a split in the Fascist ranks which is unlikely.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

LONDON, November 15th.

The report of the Directors of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the year ending March 31st states that the profits exceed £2,500,000, and recommends the payment on December 15th of a dividend on ordinary shares of 10 per cent. less income tax, leaving £1,748,000 to be carried forward.

CLYDEBANK RENT DISPUTE.

EVICTIONS STOPPED PENDING PARLEYS.

LONDON, November 15th.

Negotiations are again afoot with a view to reaching an agreement in the Clydebank Rent dispute. It is understood that there will be no further evictions pending the result.

JOSEPH CONRAD'S FORTUNE.

FAMOUS AUTHOR LEAVES £20,000.

LONDON, November 15th.

The late Joseph Conrad left £20,000.

SPANISH UNREST.

CAPTIVES COURT-MARTIALED.

MADRID, November 15th.

A Court Martial has been opened on four men arrested in the frontier disturbances last week. According to semi-official information, all asserted they were given to understand that their arrival would coincide with a revolution in Spain and mentioned names of prominent Spanish politicians who, they alleged, were involved in the movement. The Prosecutor asked for a death sentence on three of the men and six years' imprisonment for the fourth.

FRENCH TRADE FIGURES.

PARIS, November 15th.

For the first ten months of 1924 French imports amount to 32,599,000,000 francs for 47,000,000 tons. Exports were 32,970,000,000 francs for 23,000,000 tons, showing an increase of 9,639,000,000 francs and 4 tons as compared with the same period last year. (Havas).

ZAGLUL RESIGNS.

"REASONS OF HEALTH."

CAIRO, November 15th.

In the Chamber, Zaglul Pasha announced his resignation from the Premiership for reasons of health, and the Chamber adjourned until the 17th. The announcement followed reports of Cabinet dissensions involving the resignations of the Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs and the Minister to London.

DEATH FOR COMMUNIST.

TOMP'S FATAL SPEECH.

REVAL, November 15th.

A Court Martial on Communists has sentenced the Communist ex-Deputy Tomp to death for insulting the Court and delivering a seditious speech during his trial. Tomp will be executed to-day.

OBITUARY.

MR. EDWIN MONTAGU.

LONDON, November 15th.

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Montagu. The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Montagu. [The Right Hon. Mr. Edwin Montagu, who was born in 1875, was the second son of the first Lord Swaythling. He will be best remembered as having been Secretary of State for India from 1917 until recently.]

GERMAN PEOPLE'S PARTY.

BUMPTIOUS MANIFESTO.

BERLIN, November 15th.

The German People's Party's electoral manifesto expresses a desire for an understanding with the Party's opponents on the common basis of securing the freedom, honour and existence of Germany as a civilised nation and the re-introduction of Germany as a factor in world policy and economics. The manifesto refers to Germany's absolute right to colonial activity.

CADETS SENTENCED.

PARTICIPATION IN DISORDERS.

KARLSRUH, November 15th.

The Mairie's court has sentenced twenty-eight civilian cadets, who participated in the disorders at the military school on August 9th, to eight years' imprisonment. So far there has been no sign of disturbances, though the sentences are now widely known.

HOME SPORT.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

THE LEAGUE: DIVISION II.

Chelsea, 1; Derby County, 1.
Clapton O., 3; Port Vale, 1.
Coventry C., 2; Wolverhampton W., 4.
Crystal P., 4; Bradford City, 1.
Leicester C., 4; Portsmouth, 0.
Manchester U., 2; Hull City, 0.
Oldham A., 2; Barnsley, 0.
The Wednesday, 2; Middlesbrough, 0.
Southampton, 1; S. Shields, 1.
Stockport County, 1; Blackpool, 0.
Stoke, 1; Fulham, 1.

THE LEAGUE: DIVISION III. SOUTHERN.

Brentford, 2; Exeter City, 5.
Brighton H.A., 0; Charlton, A. D.
Bristol C., 1; Watford, 1.
Gillingham, 2; Merthyr Town, 1.
Millwall, 1; Swansea Town, 2.
Norwich C., 1; Bristol Rovers, 1.
Plymouth A., 2; Northampton, 1.

The match between Swindon and Queen's Park Rangers was won by the former by 5 goals to 3.

THE LEAGUE: DIV. III. NORTHERN.

Bradford, 2; Halifax T., 1.
Barnlington, 3; Nelson, 1.
Rotherham C., 3; Wigan Boro., 4.
Wrexham, 1; Walsall, 1.
Grimsby T., 1; Rochdale, 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen, 2; St. Mirren, 3.
Airdrieonians, 1; Falkirk, 1.
Ayr United, 0; Partick T., 1.
Dundee, 1; Cowdenbeath, 1.
Hearts, 2; Third Lanark, 3.
Morton, 2; Hamilton A., 0.
Motherwell, 4; St. Johnstone, 1.
Queen's Park, 3; Celtic, 1.
Raith R., 3; Kilmarnock, 1.
Rangers, 3; Hibernians, 0.

Owing to a mutilated cable the results of the matches in the First Division of the League are not available.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, November 14th.

Playing against Victoria, before 5,000 spectators, on a slow and easy wicket with frequent interruptions by rain, Gilligan won the toss. The M.C.C. had scored 113 for 3 wickets, when, owing to rain, stumps were drawn at 4.45. Woolley hit up 40, not out.

CROWD "BARRACK" CAREFUL PLAY.

MELBOURNE, November 15th.

In dull and chilly weather, on a sticky wicket which became worse, and before 35,000 people, mostly wearing overcoats, the M.C.C. scored 240 in 286 minutes. Woolley made 45 and Douglas 50 not out, in masterly fashion in 59 minutes. Victoria scored 44 for the loss of 2 wickets. Their play was very cautious and was "barracked" by the crowd. To-day's receipts amounted to £2,957.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, November 15th.

In a two-day match, Mr. Joel's team of English cricketers scored 252 for 2 wickets (declared). Western Province scored 118 and followed on, scoring 82 for 5 wickets. The match was drawn.

TENNIS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, November 15th.

The Lawn Tennis Association of Australasia is inviting a visit from an American team.

"ALL BLACKS" BEAT LONDON.

LONDON, November 15th.

The "All Blacks" beat London at Twickenham by 31 points to 6.

GOLF TOURNAMENT IN AMERICA.

WALTER HAGEN VICTORIOUS.

NORFOLK (Virginia), Nov. 15th.

Walter Hagen won the open golf tournament.

FRENCH STRIKE ECHO.

NARROW GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

PARIS, November 14th.

The Government secured the narrow majority of 161 to 136 in the Senate providing for the reinstatement of railwaymen dismissed after the strike of 1920.

The opposition insisted that this reinstatement must be optional since the Government lacked legal power to compel private companies to reinstate men. M. Herriot demanded an unconditional reinstatement, leaving the Government free to secure the best arrangement in the negotiation with the companies.

The fate of this section of the amnesty Bill was regarded as very critical from the Government point of view.

EARLIER CABLES.

SALVATION ARMY.

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, November 14th.

A wonderful reception was given to General Bramwell Booth by a large gathering of Salvation Army workers in the Royal Albert Hall to celebrate the General's jubilee of officership.

General Booth, in reminiscent mood, referred to the days when the army was not only little known but disliked, or when the fondest dreams could not have embraced the hope that the army flag would fly in seventy or eighty countries, as to-day.

Many officers from Overseas were present including Adjutant Beckett, who alluded to the marvellous work of the army in China, and Lieut.-Colonel Perera, from India.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY.

SPINNERS WARNED AGAINST OVER-PRODUCTION.

LONDON, November 14th.

Mr. Fred Holroyd, president of the Masters' Cotton Spinners' Federation, has sent a letter to the members of the Federation Spinning American cotton urging them to vote in favour of a working week not exceeding 39½ hours and not to make the same mistake as they did last year, when full-time running was set at a time when the makers of the world were unable to absorb full-time production.

THE SWARAJIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

ALAHABAD, November 14th.

Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Swarajist leader in the Assembly, has appealed to rich and poor openly to strengthen the membership and funds of the Swarajists, who have to bear the full brunt of reactionary repression, and are fully prepared for a long, hard struggle, which the advent of a Conservative Government in Britain makes most probable.

FRANCE'S INCREASING REVENUE.

PARIS, November 14th.

The October revenue returns totalled 3,037 millions of francs, showing an increase of 725 millions compared with October, 1923. For the first ten months of 1924 the increase amounts to 4,463 millions. These figures are approximate.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ONTARIO AND U.S. LIQUOR LAW.

POSSIBLE RESULT OF OFFICIAL ORDER.

WINDSOR (Ontario), Nov. 15th.

The Magistrate has ordered the return of \$200,000 worth of beer and whisky recently seized from a dozen liquor export warehouse operators. The Attorney-General thinks that the decision means that liquor export warehouses may continue to store large quantities of liquor at points along the border while awaiting a favourable opportunity to ship it to the United States unhindered by the Ontario Government.

RUM RUNNING SENSATION.

PROMINENT CANADIAN LAWYERS ARRESTED IN U.S.

VANCOUVER, November 15th.

The arrest at San Francisco of certain Directors of the Consolidated Exporters' Corporation, including two prominent British Columbian lawyers, as a result of an investigation into liquor-smuggling on the Pacific Coast has caused a great sensation here. The Vancouver Bar Association is watching the proceedings closely. It is reported that the Minister of Justice is making a full enquiry. One of the arrested lawyers originally became connected with the Corporation as its legal adviser at the instance of the British Columbian Government. The case threatens to assume an international character.

AGED DEPUTY KILLED.

DIES FROM WOUNDS.

MEXICO CITY, November 15th.

Leopoldo Guerrero, the aged Deputy for Zacatecas, who was wounded in an affray on the 13th inst., has died from his injuries. Morones is reported to be rapidly recovering.

U.S. AND JAPAN.

FISHING RIGHTS CANCELLED.

MEXICO CITY, November 15th.

It is announced that all the extensive fishing concessions held by Japanese on the coasts of Lower California have been cancelled by the Federal Government.

PIERPONT MORGAN'S MOTHER.

GRAVE CONDITION.

NEW YORK, November 15th.

Mrs. Morgan, mother of the famous financier, is seriously ill and not expected to recover.

MRS. HARDING.

PRESIDENT'S WIDOW ILL.

NEW YORK, November 15th.

A message from Marion states that the physician of Mrs. Harding, widow of the late President Harding, announces that the patient has taken a decided turn for the worse.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

PEKING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY.

CONGESTION AT TIENTSIN.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

TIENTSIN, November 14th.

The first ordinary train to Tientsin from Peking yesterday morning was crowded, large numbers of passengers being unable to secure accommodation.

The journey occupied twelve hours, ending at Tientsin Central Station, where the congestion finally held up the train.

KIACHAOU GOVERNOR.

TIENTSIN, November 14th.

Admiral Wen Shou Teh, yesterday at noon, announced his acceptance of the post of Governor of Kiachao territory, after being urged to do so by the Shantung Tuli Chen.

The news has created no surprise here. Wen Shou Teh announced that the whole of the Pohai squadron will be stationed here, the upkeep of which will be \$120,000 monthly, of which \$70,000 will be provided monthly by the province for the support of the First Brigade, which was recently disbanded, \$30,000 from the special railway tax, and the remainder from the provincial treasury.

Admiral Wen Shou Teh told the Pressmen that he had dissuaded Wu Pei Fu at Taku Bar from coming here, warning him that international complications would ensue.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WONOSOBO EARTHQUAKE.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

BATAVIA, November 15th.

The earth is still trembling at Wonosobo and slight shocks and underground rumblings are still occurring. The Assistant resident has advised the evacuation of the affected area. Landslides have occurred everywhere and rivers have been converted into mud streams in which corpses are floating. The death toll is very heavy and the damage most serious. Doctors are hurrying to the scene to assist the injured and relief measures are being hurriedly organised.

"ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE."

AMSTERDAM, November 15th.

A message from Batavia states that the damage to Government buildings at Wonosobo, caused by the earthquake is estimated at 1,000,000 guilders.

OSAKA HOTEL BURNED DOWN.

TOKYO, November 14th.

The Osaka Hotel was completely burned down last night.

The numerous guests, including three British and one American, escaped unhurt.

CANADIAN CHIEF OF STAFF IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, November 14th.

At the dinner given by Sir Charles Eliot, British Ambassador, in honour of Major-General O'Brien, Canadian Chief of Staff, at the Embassy, last evening, the guest of honour, in the course of a speech, thanked the Japanese for the courtesies shown him by the army as well as by civilians. He said that he had gained an experience of Japan which would not only be valuable to Canada's defence force, but had helped to increase his knowledge, sympathy and interest in Japan.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. BATTLESHIP TO BE SCRAPPED.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the application for an injunction to prevent the destruction of the old battleship Washington.

The Secretary for the Navy intimates that the plan to use the battleship Washington as a target will be carried out regardless of further proceedings.

DEBTS TO AMERICA.

FUNDING POLAND'S LIABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, November 14th.

An agreement has been signed, funding the Polish debt to America of \$190,000,000. The terms are similar to those governing the British debt.

SALTPETRE ABLAZE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION IN JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY, November 14th.

Fifteen people were seriously hurt, and nine hundred families are homeless, as the result of a fire in the saltpetre plant of the Richardson Chemical Company. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars. Scores of people were cut by glass, which was scattered over a radius of half a mile by series of explosions.

BOLSHEVISM.

EXPERIENCES OF A CHINESE IN RUSSIA.

We have received the following for publication from a Chinese residing in the City of Sunwei:—

I am neither a capitalist, Government official nor a imperialist. I am only an ordinary poor working man, travelling and wandering about the world for a living. I have stayed in Russia for over eight years. When I was in Moscow and Petrograd I was very cruelly treated by the Bolsheviki Government. All my valuables, my belongings and the money I had saved up, 450 roubles was taken from me, and I was left penniless. I was told, that I would have to work for the Soviet Government and that they would pay for my living and also that there was to be no trade or business allowed to be carried on or done by any civilians or foreigners; all trade and business would be in future be done by the Bolsheviki Government themselves throughout the whole of Russia and with the Foreign Countries, and if any one was caught or found doing business of their own they would be shot. They put me into prison and manacled and cruelly tortured me for what cause I do not know to this day. I was lashed with hot burned all over the body with hot irons, and they did to me things that a reptile would not do—something too disgraceful to mention in this letter. They let me out of prison after they thought they had tortured me enough and that I had received enough of their foul punishment. It took me forty-eight months to travel from Russia to my native town, Chekhom, and I was glad to get back to civilisation.

I am really sorry for my country, China, and that Sun Yat Sen has introduced Bolshevism government into China. My countrymen have only to go to Russia to see for themselves the chaos, and how cruel and terrible Bolshevism Governments. There is nothing like it in the whole world. There is not another nation or Government in the whole world of nations that has the animal and beast-like nature of the Bolsheviki Government Officials. They are terribly cruel to their people and I sometimes wonder how they can stand it. It is very terrible, and dreadful.

I am very sorry for my country, China is ruined now. "Poor China." She will be a thousand times worse off than Russia. Bolshevism will not last three decades in Russia as it is too terrible to last any length of time. If it is anything good other nations in the world would adopt it without any scruples.

Russia is a nation now of fanatics, lunatics, madness and madhouses. The proper name for Russia now is "The World's Madhouse."

Bolshevism says "Down with Imperialism." What is Bolshevism I like to know but a drastic, harsh, cruel and bloody Imperialism of the most cruel and worst kind at that? Who are the capitalists and militarists of Russia but the Soviet Government and their beasts of officials? It is downright Russian capitalism and militarism of the

Commencing TO-MORROW

THE OUTSTANDING PICTURE OF THE SEASON. A STIR-
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"BROADWAY AFTER
DARK"

A GAY, GLITTERING AND JOYOUS JOURNEY TO THE
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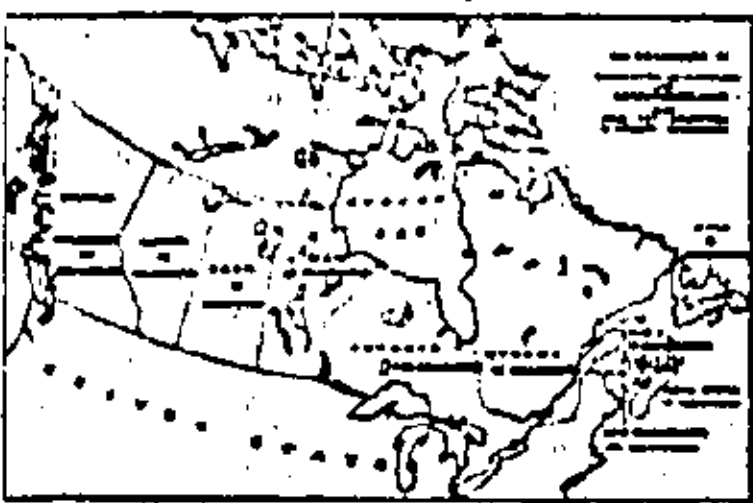
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It is a country that merits the
attention of those Europeans who con-
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they are retiring on pension, there
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in which to live. Or if they seek a
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The climate is good. It is sunny
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in winter nor oppressive in summer.
It is a genial climate in which Euro-
peans, including women and children,
thrive without periodically going
abroad.

Educational facilities for the young
are excellent. The larger towns are
up-to-date and well-equipped. There
are numerous resorts—mountain, river
and marine, for an occasional change.

In short, the Union of South Africa
is a more than ordinarily attractive
country for those who have an assured
income or the capital with which to
start a career.

A comprehensive official publication
on the subject is being issued. It con-
tains, for twenty typical South African
towns, specific data about climate,
environment, amenities, housing, cost
of living, servants and generally such
information as will enable enquirers to
judge urban, residential conditions in
the Union of South Africa. Explana-
tory publications on farming are also
available.

Apply to the Publicity Agent, Office
of the High Commissioner for the
Union of South Africa, Trafalgar
Square, London, W.C.2.

W.D.

CHURCH AND STATE IN
FRANCE.M. HERRIOT'S REPLY TO THE
CARDINALS.

The text has been published of corre-
spondence between the six Cardinals of
France and M. Herriot, which can hardly
fail to produce disquietude in French
internal affairs. Moved by the passage
in the Prime Minister's declaration on
taking office with regard to the suppres-
sion of the Frencan Embassy has to the
Vatican, the introduction of "laic" laws
in Alsace and Lorraine, and the strict
application of existing laws to the re-
ligious congregations, the chiefs of the
Roman Catholic Church in France have
issued what amount to a manifesto of
the gravest kind.

The Cardinals said baldly that the mea-
sures contemplated by the Government
constitute a serious threat to internal
peace, to justice and liberty, to the in-
terests of the country, and to the prestige
for France in foreign eyes. They con-
clude:—"We do not seek for war. If it
were imposed upon us we should enter
upon it with regret, but not without re-
sistance, obliged by conscience to claim
for Catholics the right to live in security
and respect for their faith and their
liberties."

M. Herriot immediately replied that it
was quite impossible for him to admit
that the measures contemplated by his
Government could constitute a serious
threat to internal peace, to justice,
and liberty. "We have profound respect
for all convictions. We shall not attack,
nor shall we allow to be attacked in any
way, the liberty of the cults which it
is our duty to guarantee."

M. Herriot says nothing about the Em-
bassy to the Vatican, presumably because
as the credit for that Embassy has simply
been dropped from the coming Budget,
it will be for Parliament to say whether
it wishes it to be restored. He proceeds
to declare that, under his Government,
members of all orders can practise, with-
out the slightest inconvenience, the be-
liefs which they prefer. "If, at any
point on French territory the exercise of
the Catholic religion were disturbed, we
should intervene without hesitation, and
with energy, to render it secure. What
we call liberty involves respect for all
beliefs within the general framework of
the law. That, in our view, is the only
principle on which internal peace and
national fraternity can be established."

But, continued M. Herriot, while re-
solved to protect the rights of the in-
dividual conscience, the Government is
responsible for safeguarding the rights
of the State.

As for Alsace and Lorraine, M. Herriot
considers that it is for the Alsatians and
Lorrainers themselves to settle directly
with the central Government the nume-
rous problems involved in their res-
toration to the Mother-country. "Alsace
has nothing to fear for her cults. It is
to her interest to appeal merely to the
affection with which she is regarded by
the Government."

As for the Religious Congregations, M.
Herriot stands by the law, which is
directed not against the personal right of
their members who have done their duty
in the war, like other French people, and
like them deserve all gratitude, to live
freely on their country's soil, but against
the unauthorized Congregations.

The first and natural result of this
correspondence has been to provoke con-
siderable embarrassment in the Press.
The more moderate newspapers are in-
clined to regret the manifesto of the Car-
dinals as unfortunate, just as they re-
garded the original declarations of the
Government as unjustifiably hasty.

ARGENTINA AND HOLY SEE.
RUPTURE DEMANDED.

The Senate at Buenos Ayres recently
passed a resolution urging the Executive
to declare the Papal Nuncio to be *persona
non grata* to recall the Argentine
Minister from the Vatican, and to call
upon the Vatican to explain its attitude.
Of a highly involved character, adds
Reuter, the dispute between the Argen-
tine Government and the Vatican, of
which the above message records the
latest phase, has now been going on for
about a year. It arose from the appoint-
ment of Mgr. Miguel de Andrea to be
Archbishop of Buenos Ayres. It would
appear that the controversy is mingled
with two currents of opinion (one pro-
French, the other pro-German) that
prevail in Argentina. Pro-French sym-
pathies are ascribed to the new Argen-
tine Government, and objection would
seem to have been raised by a strong
pro-German section of the Argentine
clergy to the appointment, whereupon
the archbishop, presumably on persua-
sion from Rome through the Nuncio,
Cardinal Juan Bedia, resigned his see.
The resignation not being accepted by
the Argentine Government. This gave
rise so far back as November, 1923, to
talk of the Nuncio's being declared *per-
sona non grata*, and of the Argentine
Minister at the Holy See being recalled.

The Press throughout appears to have
supported Mgr. de Andrea, who is popu-
lar in the country owing to the campaign
he has carried on against the Maxima-
lists. About three weeks ago the affair
took a new turn through the official noti-
fication received by the Nunciature of
Mgr. de Andrea's appointment as "Visi-
tador Apostolico de la America del Sur."
This was apparently considered to be as
a distinct challenge by the Argentine
Government, which regards Mgr. de
Andrea simply as Archbishop of Buenos
Ayres, and now found itself placed by
the Vatican in face of the *fait accompli*
involved in the prelate's translation to
another sphere. New matters of form
and procedure, such as exequaturs, &c.,
were also introduced into the dispute by
the fresh step of the Vatican.

Medicine is a noble profession, but a
decidedly bad trade.—Sir Humphrey
Boltwood.

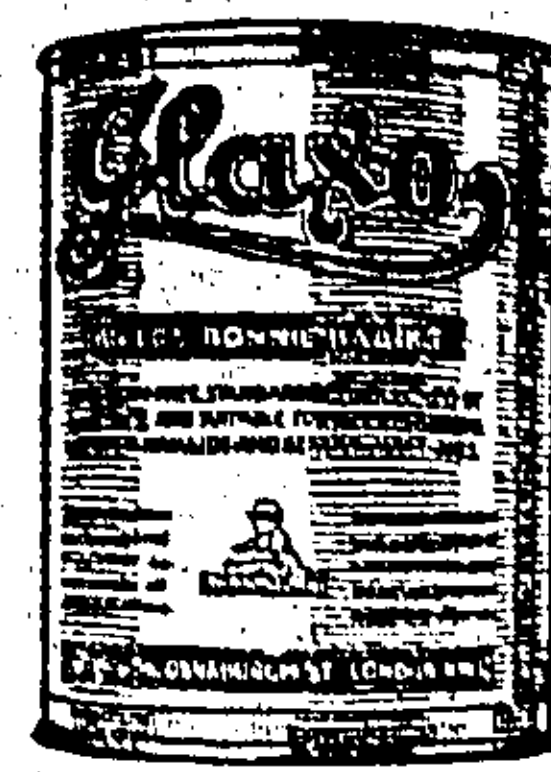
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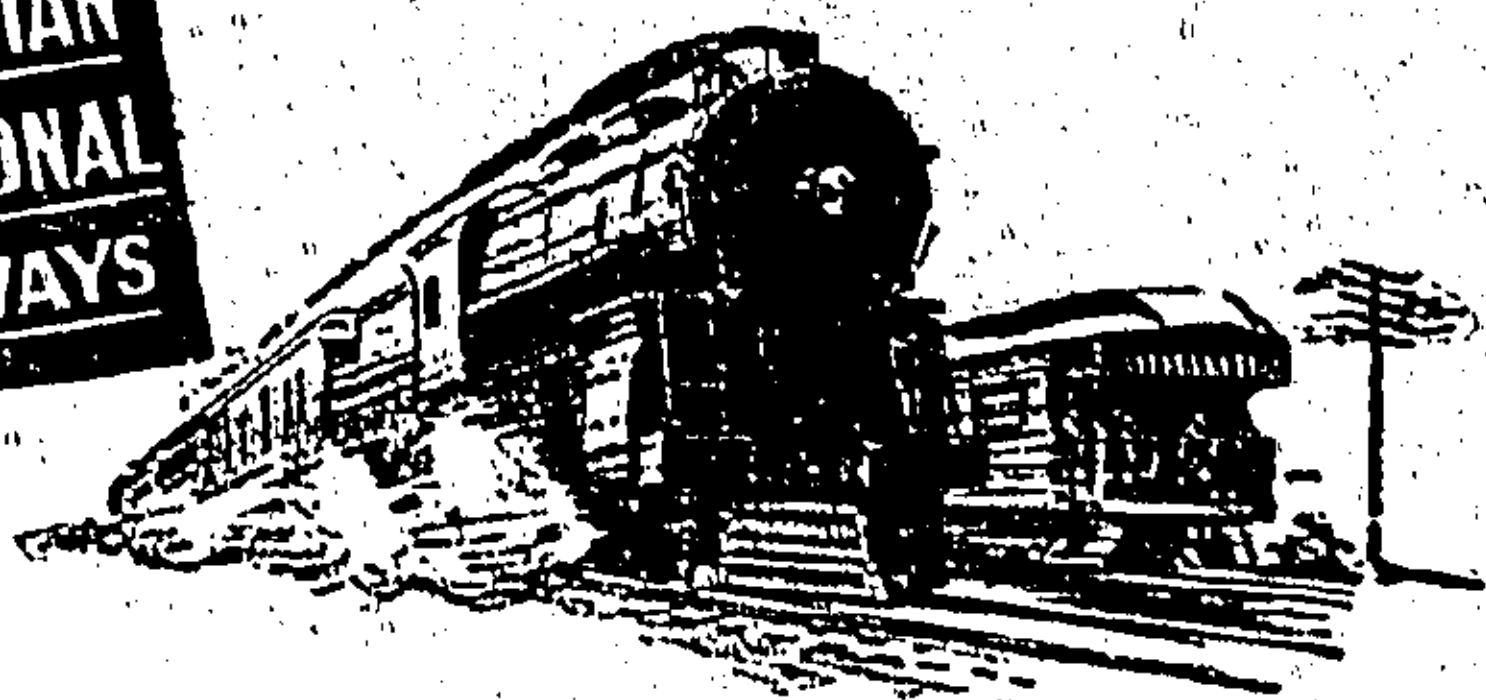
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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 17th to 23rd, 1924.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.
Mon.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		3 6	4 7	7 27	2 3
				4 44	4 6
Tues.	18	m 0	7 1	m 8	22
		0 58	0 9	0 51	W 5
Wed.	19	m 0	6 5	m 10	22
		0 58	0 9	0 51	W 5
Thurs.	20	m 0	6 5	m 10	22
		0 58	0 9	0 51	W 5
Fri.	21	m 0	6 5	m 10	22
		0 58	0 9	0 51	W 5
Satur.	22	m 0	6 5	m 10	22
		0 58	0 9	0 51	W 5
Sun.	23	m 0	6 5	m 10	22
		0 58	0 9	0 51	W 5

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HOUSING AND BUILDING METHODS.

Every one is, or should be, says *The Times*, interested in housing, for the Government's new Act purposes to provide during the next fifteen years two and a half millions of houses at a cost which will lay upon taxpayers and ratepayers a heavy annual burden, the effect of which will be felt by all. It is therefore, which suggests ways by which the cost of building may be reduced is of public concern. It is not long since Lord Weir in the House of Lords pointed to new methods of construction which would allow houses to be built at a much smaller cost than that contemplated by the Government; and the Minister of Health has appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Moir, to inquire into and report on possible new materials and methods. Meanwhile it is in the public interest that as much light as possible should be thrown on the problem; and with this view *The Times* prints the first of four articles by Mr. J. E. Drower, the surveyor and first director of the Building Materials Supply Department of the Ministry of Munitions. If at the end, says the journal, Mr. Drower can point to no certain invention which will produce the desired result, his articles are at least a valuable presentment of fact. The success of the housing programme depends on the removal of several obstacles; for there is not only the expense, which is mainly a matter of high wages and trade union restrictions, but there is also the dearth of skilled hands. Mr. Drower shows how extremely conservative the industry is; how practically all the work of building a house is still done by hand as in times immemorial; and how little machinery and mass production, which have revolutionized other industries, have affected it. Yet large housing schemes ought to be amenable to mass production, especially as private local enterprise cannot, as Mr. Drower shows, be relied upon for a big effort. Mass production, for instance, which would eliminate the plasterer and give results not inferior to the plasterer's, would be a process much to be welcomed. But Mr. Drower is not too sanguine, nor does anyone jump to conclusions after reading his careful study of the conditions, so many are the elements which combine and conflict with another in the building of a house. But the prospect of a total annual loss on Mr. Wheatley's houses, when they are all built, of a sum which Mr. Drower reckons to exceed sixty millions, is the best of reasons for encouraging such inventions which may materially change it, not revolutionize the industry. A big scheme ought, if possible, to be handled in a big manner, and there ought to be no leniency towards vested interests. The whole nation, and not any single class, will have ultimately to pay for the houses; and essential as houses are, the price may prove to be more than the country can afford, and the pace of building may be slower than Mr. Wheatley thinks. The case, therefore, for the adoption of "revolutionary" methods of construction, if they can be devised, becomes irresistible.

THE FIRST BUILDING.

Every year the work of the archaeologists gives us vistas of a more remote past. From year to year we have to revise our ideas of the time which has passed since man learnt the skill to make his life more comfortable than that of the beasts. Now comes a report from Egypt that the Antiquities Department has discovered stone buildings, older than any yet known save the earliest Pyramids. Those who have seen the sights of Cairo, says the *Daily Telegraph*, may remember that close by the statues and monuments are all that now remains of the magnificence of Memphis stands a strange pyramid built in five stages and in other curious ways unlike the others. It is called the Step Pyramid, it is the oldest of all, it was built to be the tomb of King Zoser, who reigned in Memphis perhaps 4,500 years before Christ. Close by the Step Pyramid Mr. Cecil Firth has discovered two Tomb Chapels. There are many tombs of the old empire there, and they have yielded much to the museum at Cairo. But the structures now brought to light belong to the same dynasty as the Step Pyramid, that is, they were built not less than 5,000, perhaps, 7,000, years ago, and we are told that they will prove to be the oldest stone buildings in the world. What is even more wonderful is that the architecture and the craftsmanship which they exhibit are of a very high order, pointing further back still to a long period of development. The style is not what we commonly think of as Egyptian, for the columns are fluted and have leaf form capitals. How long had the people in the Nile delta been building with stone before they learnt the mastery of the material which such work required? How many thousands of years must we allow as the period during which men have had the ability to use stone for their houses and their temples? Long before that, be it remembered, men were building with brick. The earliest Egyptian dynasties have left forts of brickwork. Before the first brick was burnt in the sun in Egypt or on the Chaldean plain, man must have been making himself habitations. For the ability to plan a brick-built hut implies some power of design, some knowledge of what a house should be. We do not know how quick were the processes of constructing, self-taught, the elements of civilization. But it is plain that we must think of the human race as having possessed for vast unmeasured ages the most important of the arts of life. We may be tempted to think that the difference in civilization and in mastery of Nature between an Englishman of the eighteenth century and an Egyptian 4,000 years before Christ was less than the difference between us and our eighteenth century ancestor, of ours. But perhaps we exaggerate our advantages.

Parson as I am, I feel grateful for the robust common-sense of Dr. Johnson, who declared that a man is seldom so harmlessly occupied as when he is making money.—*Daily Inge*.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 16th at 17.26.—Pressure has increased slightly over N. Japan and the Philippines, it has decreased moderately from Okhotsk to Swatow and slightly elsewhere.
The anticyclone continues to weaken and spread to the eastward.

Fresh monsoon will continue over the northern part of China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 12 hours, Nov. 16th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.36 inches, against an average of 81.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 12 hours, Nov. 17th is as follows:—

Direction: FOGGY
N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: do.

Formosa Channel: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 15th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.19	30.16
Temperature	73	64	68
Humidity	76	64	52
Wind Direction	E	NE	ESE
" Force	4	3	4
Weather	b	B	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 74

Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th ... 63

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived Yokohama on November 14th, left there on the afternoon of the 15th and is due at Vancouver on November 24th.
The P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir* from Hongkong arrived at London on November 14th at 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Muren*, from Hongkong, arrived at Marseilles on November 14th, at noon.

The S.S. and Apeal Line s.s. *Tolma* left Kobe Amoy for this port on the morning of the 15th inst., and is due here on the morning of the 18th inst.

The s.s. *Allyr* (Blue Funnel Line), for New York, Boston and Baltimore, left Shanghai on the 14th inst. for this port, and is due here on the 17th inst. She will sail hence at daylight on November 18th.

The s.s. *Persia* (Blue Funnel Line), arrived at Boston on the 14th inst.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is now due here at 10 a.m. on November 17th (to-day) and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon wharf.

WHY A SHIP IS CALLED "SHE."

The following "amusing letter" from "Japanese Lady," has appeared in the *Shipping Register* of San Francisco:—
"Some time ago you publish in your valuable paper article on female shipping steamer (the article in question was headed 'Why an Engine Should be 'She''). I have thought to write you about female engine on train—you know why? Yes, they call 'She' for many reasons. They wear jacket with yokes, pins, hangers, straps, shields, stays. They have apron, also lapp. They have not only shoes but pumps. Also hoes and drag trains (pssgr. and freight) behind all the time. They attract men with puffs and mufflers, and when draft to strong petticoat goes up. This also attract. Sometimes they foam and refuse to work, when a such time they should be switched. They need guiding—it always require man manager. They require man to feed them. When abuse are given they quickly make scrap. They are staidier when cupled up, but my cousin say they hell of expensive. Is not enough reason?"

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ROUTE	SHIP	DAY	TIME
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday	18th Nov. 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday	19th Nov. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday	19th Nov. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday	21st Nov. 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday	21st Nov. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday	22nd Nov. 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FAUSANG"	Sunday	23rd Nov. 6 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"LEESANG"	Sunday	23rd Nov. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Monday	24th Nov. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Monday	24th Nov. 10 a.m.
TIENTRIN	"KUTSANG"	Monday	24th Nov. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHIPSANG"	Saturday	30th Nov. Noon
	"MINGSANG"	Sunday	30th Nov. 10 a.m.

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"GLENBEG"	26th Dec.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Jan.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENSHIEL"	8th Jan.			

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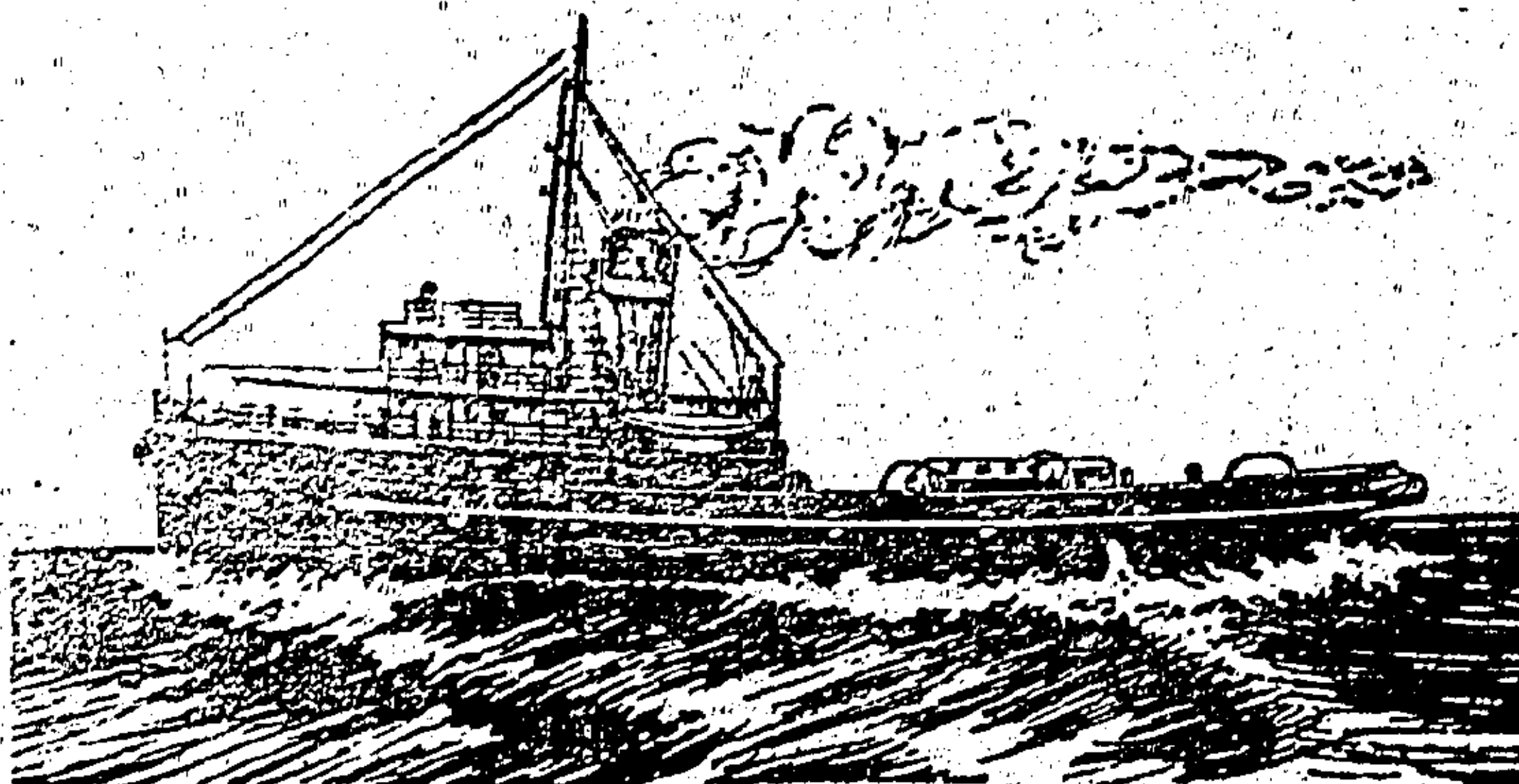
Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 2594.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

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Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 14th.
Guadalupe, Danish str., 3,097 tons, Capt. C. Nielsen, from Durban, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. A52—John Manners & Co.
Kiangchow, British str., 1,345 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—B & S.

November 15th.
Africa, Danish motor ship, 3,000 tons, Capt. Svarre, from Copenhagen and Singapore, the latter port she left on November 5th, with 1,025 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—John Manners & Co.
Carmarthenshire, British str., 4,990 tons, Capt. W. H. Baker, from London, which port she left on October 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chungking, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. C33.
Delaware, British str., 4,311 tons, Capt. H. C. Lee, from Southampton and Singapore, the latter port she left on November 10th, with a general cargo, lying at Admiralty buoy No. 3.

Hydrographer, British str., 301 tons, Capt. W. Brewster, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chin On wharf—Chin On S.S. Co.
Karl Ludwig, British str., 1,404 tons, Capt. Smith, from New York and Honolulu, the latter port she left on November 12th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf—Holland Line.
Kato Maru, Japanese str., 1,015 tons, Capt. S. Sato, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. wharf—O.S.K.

Kwantung, Portuguese str., 250 tons, Capt. R. J. Nogueira, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15—Sung Hing & Co.

Lark, Norwegian str., 675 tons, Capt. G. I. Korch, from Keelung and Swatow, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C15—Pak Tai Co.

Mermaid, British str., 1,122 tons, Capt. R. Woodhouse, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—B & S.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese str., 3,857 tons, Capt. A. Wilson, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—B & S.

Norfolk, Japanese str., 1,000 tons, Capt. T. Nakaya, from Miki, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B22—Y.K.K.

Shanghai, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. A10.
Swatow, Portuguese str., 340 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Saitong wharf—Hung Kee & Co.

Togo Maru, Japanese str., 1,887 tons, Capt. U. Kunugi, from Swatow, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C15—Bradley & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 3,759 tons, Capt. S. Akiyoshi, from Seattle and Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5—N.Y.K.

November 16th.
Chihang Maru, Japanese str., 654 tons, Capt. S. Sakaguchi, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B49—M.B.K.

Hai Ching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. A. H. Stewart, from Foochow, Swatow and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Kwantung, Chinese str., 1,068 tons, Capt. G. L. Crawford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at C.M.S.N. wharf—C.M.S.N. Co.

Suway, British str., 1,394 tons, Capt. N. H. Leitch, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B & S.

Sumatra Maru, Japanese str., 4,272 tons, Capt. Saito, from Bombay and Singapore, the latter port she left on November 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25—O.S.K.

Ting Sang, British str., 1,232 tons, Capt. W. P. Baker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf—J. M. & Co.

West India, American str., 3,466 tons, Capt. R. Agerup, from San Francisco and Manila, the former port she left on September 23rd and the latter on November 12th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21—Struthers & Barry.

CLEARANCES.

November 15th.
Africa, for Shanghai.
Borneo, for Hiphong.
Cheonan, for Hoibow.
Chungking, for Tientsin.
Fern, for Canton.
Fooking, for Swatow.
Kaiyo Maru, for Swatow.
Kwangchow, for Shanghai.
Ming Sang, for Hoibow.
Proper, for Saigon.
Swatow, for Swatow.
Togo Maru, for Canton.
Tonon, for Hoibow.

November 16th.
Koto Maru, for Canton.
Lerke, for Keelung.
Lina Maru, for Shanghai.
Sengo Maru, for Canton.
Suway, for Canton.
Ting Sang, for Canton.
Typhoon, for Swatow.
Carmarthenshire, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* on October 15th, was delivered in Marseilles on November 14th, a transit of 27 days.

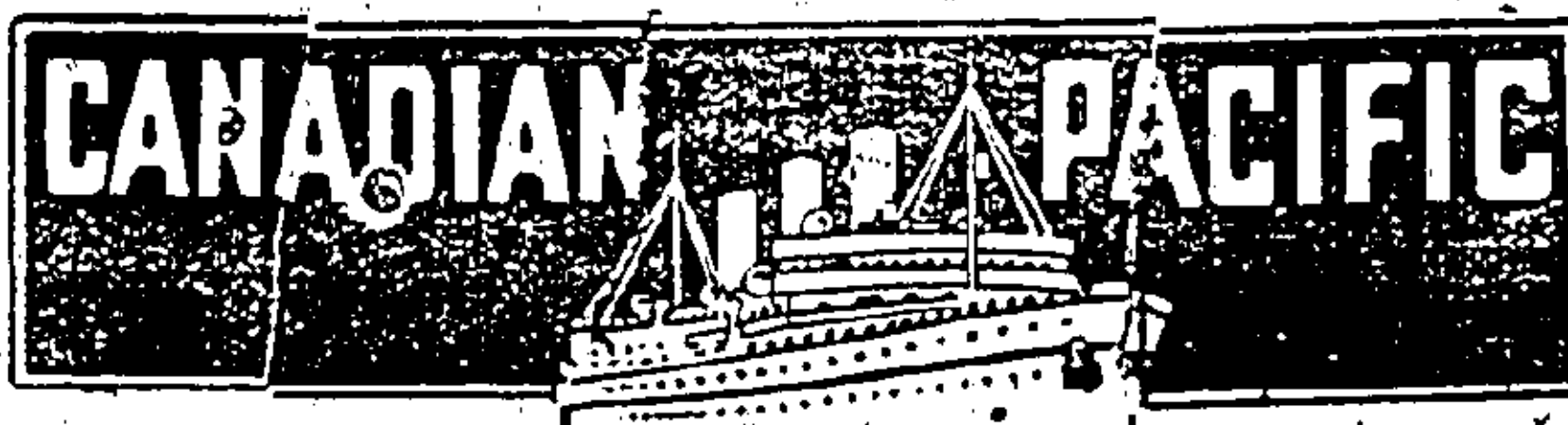
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, &c.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Dec.
New York & Boston	Moorish Prince	Brit.	Princes Line	On 30th inst.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Ajax	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 19th inst.
San Francisco via Suez & Jap. Ports & H.K.	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 19th inst., 10 a.m.
San Francisco, &c.	West Ivan	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 17th inst.
Victoria & Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, &c.	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. & S. Ltd.	On 20th inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Korea.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver	Protestant	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 29th inst.
Seattle & Victoria, via Suez, Kobe & Yokohama	President McKinley	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 23rd inst.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Karmala	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 23rd inst.
Marseilles, &c.	Amazone	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst.
Marseilles, &c.	Amphor	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th Dec.
Marseilles, &c.	Algers	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 21st Dec.
Marseilles, London, Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Isabelle Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., 11 a.m.
Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	City of Lahore	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 4th Dec.
Marseilles, Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow	Ringchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th inst.
Genoa, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	Elbe	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst.
Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Monitor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th inst.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Glengarry	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Schuyk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 26th inst.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
Straits & Calcutta	Fooksang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Taina	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th inst., 1 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, &c.	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th Dec.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, &c.	Fardina	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th inst.
Singapore & Bikaner	Vaa Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 24th inst.
Bombay, Venice & Trieste	Duchess D'Aosta	Ital.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th Dec.
Weymouth, Liverpool & London	Knichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd inst., 4 p.m.
Haiphong via Hongkong & Amoy	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Chukwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 17th inst.
Sandakan	Mansang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., 3 p.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., 11 a.m.
Australian Ports	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 25th inst.
Australian Ports	Taiwan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd Dec.
Singapore, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
Singapore, Kobe & Yokohama	Ringchow	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., 7 a.m.
Tientsin via Swatow & Shanghai	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th inst.
Moi & Kobe	Kiwa	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 20th inst.
Shanghai, Moi & Kobe	Kalyan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 21st inst.
Shanghai, Moi & Kobe	Nippon	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 22nd inst.
Shanghai & North China	Tjikembang	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 20th inst.
Kobe	Taina	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 8th Dec.
Shanghai, Moi & Kobe	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 13th Dec.
Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki & Shanghai	Isla de Panay	Span.	Botelto Bros.	On 3rd Dec.
Tientsin	Chipsing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 18th inst.
Batavia	Tjaskak	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 18th inst.
Haiphong via Hongkong	Mingang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., 10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	Kiangchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th inst., 3 p.m.
Swatow & Hongkong	Kwangtang	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st inst., 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th inst., 1 p.m.
Manila	President Cleveland	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 26th inst., 3 p.m.
Manila	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. & S. Ltd.	On 17th Dec.
Manila	Yusang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
Manila, Singapore, Colombo, &c.	Frank Jackson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 25th inst.
Sabon, Manila, Hoio, Cebu & Zamboanga	Isla de Panay	Span.	Botelto Bros.	On 21st inst.
	West Jester	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 22nd inst.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

For P. & O. s.s. *Morea*, on November 18th: Miss R. S. Addis, Lieut. C. T. Addis, R.N., Mr. T. Akiba, Capt. A. H. Alington, R.N., Mr. W. Bauer, Lieut. S. T. Beardsworth, R.N., Mr. C. E. H. Bovey, Mr. V. D. H. Bidwell, Mr. G. O. Blacker, Mr. W. D. Blatch, Mr. E. Bock, Mr. L. Bonnett, Mr. F. Boulton, Mr. G. F. Boulton, Major H. F. Bush, Miss E. H. Bush, Miss L. F. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Butler, Mrs. J. C. Carlyle, Miss Carlyle, Mr. K. M. Chan, Mr. F. Clarke, Mr. J. G. Clay, Miss F. E. Coombs, Mr. G. C. Converse, Mr. E. W. Corbett, Miss E. Cotton, Mr. A. Cranston, Lieut. Col. R. H. Dargell, C.B.E., D.S.O., Mr. R. M. Delaney, Lieut. G. C. Dickens, R.N., Lieut. C. E. Dodd, R.E., Mr. C. E. Dodd, Miss Dodd, Mr. J. L. Dolbey, Miss C. E. Dowell, Miss J. E. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duffell, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ebram, Miss Fisher, Mr. R. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Foulds, Miss J. Foulds, Mr. L. H. Foulds, Mr. W. Foulds, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser, Col. and Mrs. F. E. T. Gasevich, C.B.E., Mr. B. H. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gooch, Miss Grigor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hall, Miss Halsey, Mr. J. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Helsby, Master Helsby, Mrs. R. Hoare, Mr. C. D. Hobson, Mr. J. Hornby, Lieut. C. J. Horton, R.N., Miss G. Hoskin, Mr. Jacobs, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Master R. Jenkins, Mr. L. Jupp, Mr. C. W. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. H. Laird, Mr. W. P. Lambe, Miss E. Lumont, Mr. T. Larsen, Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., etc., and Lady Leveson, Miss M. Leveson, Miss P. Leveson, Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mrs. H. Loe, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Long and three children, Master Long, Mrs. P. C. Lucas, Mr. T. C. Malcolm, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. H. A. Marshall, Lieut. W. McBride, R.N., Mr. G. E. McColgan, Miss McCoy, Mr. R. McKay, Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin, Mrs. W. Merle-Smith, Miss Merriell, Miss E. Mitchell, Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Money, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Moss and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mundy, Mr. A. Mossin, Mr. G. H. Nasen, Mrs. M. O'Brien-Butler, Capt. F. B. O'Dougherty, C.M.G., R.N., Mrs. O'Dougherty, Mr. S. K. Pan, Mr. G. A. Pelham-Brown, Mrs. S. Perry, Miss R. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Phelps, Mr. A. E. Pink, Mr. G. S. Piper, Lieut. Col. L. J. Pittam-Jones, D.S.C., R.N., Mr. John Pitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Prince, Mr. Reed, Miss F. E. Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Rider, Mrs. A. M. Russell, Miss M. B. Russell, Mr. G. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schlee and three children, Mr. D. D. Seligman, Rev. A. H. Shurman, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sherwood, Mr. C. H. Shields, Mr. H. E. Sly, C.M.G., and Mrs. Sly, Master Sly, Capt. W. G. H. Smith, Miss Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevens, Master Stevens, Mrs. E. C. Stevens, Mr. M. Stockland, Mr. C. V. Syns, Comdr. W. E. C. Tait, M.V.O., R.N., Capt. B. S. Thursfield, C.M.G., R.N., Miss M. Toms, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Un, Miss M. C. Un, Mr. W. E. Wakeham, Mr. Justice Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Watson, Mr. Westland, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. West, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Miss K. I. Wolfe, Miss A. C. Woodley, Mr. Yip Tai Sing, Mr. T. Yau, Col. P. C. Young, C.B.E., Mr. D. Young.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England			
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec	From Hongkong	Via Vancouver	Due to England
Empress Russia	Nov. 20 Dec. 8	Montclair	Dec. 16 Dec. 23
Empress Australia	Dec. 5 Dec. 21	Montclair	Jan. 4 Jan. 9
Empress Asia	Jan. 8 Jan. 26	Montclair	Feb. 6 Feb. 13

Pacific Sailing schedule for Next Spring on Liverpool.
 Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool.
 Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
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 Early reservation necessary.

Two Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Drawing Rooms.
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THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG AT DAYLIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE			
From Hongkong	Due to Manila	From Manila	Due to Hongkong
Nov. 12	Nov. 14	EMPERESS RUSSIA	Nov. 15
Dec. 11	Dec. 13	EMPERESS ASIA	Dec. 14
Dec. 25	Dec. 28	EMPERESS CANADA	Dec. 29

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Accommodation for 100 Cabin Class and 150 Intermediate Class Passengers.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN.
COBLENZ	8th November	16th December
FRANZ	11th December	
LUDWIGSHAFEN		17th January, 1925
DERFLINGER	3rd January, 1925	4th February
FULDA	2nd February	5th March
TRIER	1st March	5th April
SAARBRUECKEN	29th March	2nd May
COBLENZ	20th April	1st June

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STEAMSHIP CO.

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10 p.m., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1924.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3405, G.3420, G.3440.

YOKOHAMA MARU Sunday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Wednesday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.

HAKONE MARU (Calls Rotterdam) Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Wednesday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TAJIMA MARU (Calls Valencia & Glasgow) Friday, 21st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 21st Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU Thursday, 4th Dec.

Buenos Aires via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU Saturday, 20th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU Wednesday, 19th Nov.

TOBA MARU Friday, 28th Nov.

COLOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

WAKASA MARU Wednesday, 19th Nov.

AKITA MARU Monday, 1st Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU Thursday, 11th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKOZAKI MARU Monday, 17th Nov.

TOYOSIMA MARU (Mojik Direct) Sunday, 23rd Nov.

GENOA MARU Tuesday, 25th Nov.

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Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

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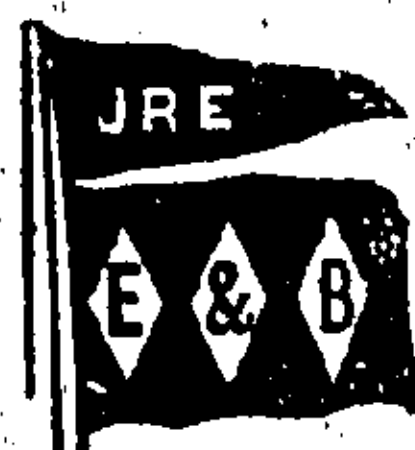
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ELLERMAN &

BUCKNALL



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* "CITY OF LABORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, E'dam, Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

* "CITY OF KARACHI" 26th Nov. Shanghai and Japan.
 * "CITY OF LABORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
 * "CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Do.
 * "CITY OF KARACHI" 4th March Do.
 * "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

* "A" Class. * "B" Class.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "AJAX" via Suez Canal 19th Nov.
 s.s. "KATHLAMBA" via Suez Canal 26th Nov.
 s.s. "OANPA" via Suez Canal 7th Dec.
 s.s. "CITY OF SHANGHAI" via Suez Canal 19th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	—	—	23rd Nov.
ANGERS	—	—	7th Dec.
PAUL LECAT	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.	21st Dec.
ANDRE LEBON	6th Nov.	8th Dec.	18th Jan., 1925
AMBOISE	9th Nov.	22nd Dec.	15th Feb.
	4th Dec.	1925	1st Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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s.s. " " DUNKIRK about

s.s. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 3rd week of November.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING " Capt. A. H. Stewart 16th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAINING " Capt. W. O. Passmore Friday, 21st Nov., at 5 p.m.
 HAIHONG " Capt. Ellis Walker Tuesday, 25th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

s.s. "MOORISH PRINCE" 30th November.
 s.s. "CELTIC PRINCE" 1st December.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

Telephone Central 8165,
 Telegrams Furprace.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 [NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA".....	8,884	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMA".....	9,088	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA".....	10,904	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN".....	8,886	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRIYA".....	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'v'n. & A'werp.
1925			
"MACEDONIA".....	11,069	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA".....	8,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN".....	8,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA".....	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"SARDINIA".....	8,884	15th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR".....	8,983	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA".....	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN".....	8,886	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR".....	8,983	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA".....	8,813	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MANTUA".....	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMA".....	8,088	18th Apr.	Mars., L'v'n. & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA".....	11,069	2nd May	Marseilles & London.
"SARDINIA".....	8,884	16th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA".....	10,000	20th Nov., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA".....	10,000	3rd Dec.	do.
"TAKLIWA".....	8,800	18th Dec.	do.
"TAIRIA".....	8,800	26th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN".....	4,000	25th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA".....	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS".....	4,000	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections to Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKLIWA".....	8,500	27th Nov.	Kobe only.
"SOUDAN".....	8,886	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KRIYA".....	9,135	30th Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA".....	6,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIRIA".....	8,500	8th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA".....	11,069	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KALYAN".....	8,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA".....	8,813	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS".....	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA".....	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR".....	8,983	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA".....	8,884	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA".....	10,941	31st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA".....	6,955	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR".....	8,983	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN".....	8,886	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA".....	8,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA".....	6,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA".....	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA".....	8,088	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA".....	11,069	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA".....	8,884	17th Apr.	do.
"MALWA".....	10,941	22nd Apr.	do.
"MOREA".....	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN".....	8,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA".....	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
 * Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW".....	On 17th Nov., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG".....	On 18th Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG".....	On 18th Nov., 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG".....	On 20th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN".....	On 22nd Nov., Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW".....	On 22nd Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU".....	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG".....	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING".....	On 25th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING".....	On 25th Nov., 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING".....	On 27th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SANGHAI".....	On 27th Nov., 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA".....	On 30th Nov., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fuhow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 33.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Banga, Thursday Is., Rabaul & Ana. Port about
"TAIYUAN".....	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "NIPPON".....	.....	Sails about 22nd November.
S.S. "ROSANDRA".....	.....	Sails about 2nd December.
S.S. "NUMIDIA".....	.....	Sails about 22nd December.
S.S. "VENEZIA".....	.....	Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA".....	.....	Sails about 8th December.
S.S. "NIPPON".....	.....	Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
S.S. "ROSANDRA".....	.....	Sails about 7th Jan., ..
S.S. "NUMIDIA".....	.....	Sails about 2nd Feb., ..
S.S. "VENEZIA".....	.....	Sails about 7th Feb., ..

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI".....	.....	Sails about 1st December.
S.S. "UMTALI".....	.....	Sails about 31st December.

(Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

STROTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(23 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST IVAN".....	.....	Due Hongkong 15th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CALOOT".....	.....	Leave Hongkong 17th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CALOOT".....	.....	Due Hongkong 23rd Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CALOOT".....	.....	Leave Hongkong 30th Nov.

Cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO SAIGON, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
 U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"..... Due Hongkong 21st Nov.
 U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"..... Leave Hongkong 22nd Nov.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.
 U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"..... Due Hongkong 25th Nov.
 U.S.S. "WEST FARALON"..... Leave Hongkong 26th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to

STROTHERS AND BARRY.

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